



# Detective





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## EDITORIAL

This is the first issue of **“Detective”** by the Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad, U.P. So, naturally we are apprehensive of the response of readers. But with great hope, we wish that this issue will be proved worth reading and thought provoking.

As many as seven articles have been included which were contributed by renowned personalities from the fields of Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine, Law, Police and Management etc.

Dr. Jayanti Dutta, Associate Professor, Clinical Psychology, University of Delhi in her article, “Convicted juvenile females – A psychosocial profile” explained how the female are pushed into crime, because crime yielded immediate, quick money.

Shri Deepak Handa, Senior Scientific Officer, CFSL (CBI), New Delhi and his associates Swapnil Gupta and Kopal Gupta in their article, “Security features of Indian passport” have discussed in detail about the importance of passport and its features. They have also discussed the different types of forgery in passport.

Shri S.K. Bhalla, ITS, Director (Training), NITPRIT, Ghaziabad U.P. in his article “Telecommunications and challenges in crime investigation” has described in detail the usefulness of technological advancements in telecommunications in solving the criminal cases.

Dr. K.C. George, Project Officer with National Children’s Fund, Ministry of Women and Child Development has in his article, “Towards a gender balanced society – An analytical view” has described and discussed how the women are marginalized in different strata of society.

Shri Prem Kumar Gautam, IPS, in his article “An important tool of intelligence collection” has highlighted the role of Armed Police not only in controlling law & order situation but in collection of intelligence also.

Dr. Ranjeeta Kumari and Dr. Ranjay Kumar in their article, “Psycho-social and behavioral assessment of offender and victim in relation to investigation of sexual assault” have tried to explain in detail the ingredients of sexual assault and its investigation in the changed scenario of society.

Cloud computing. The wave of Future... by Smt. Akansha Gupta, Inspector, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad. She has told award challenges to forensic experts posed by Cloud computing.

We look forward to the valuable suggestions of our esteemed readers to improve the journal in the forthcoming issues.

Happy reading.

–Editor



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### MESSAGE

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I am happy to learn that Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad, which was established on 16th January 2012, is releasing its first journal "Detective".

The history of crime and criminal is perhaps as old as civilisation. With the advancement of technology and advent of modern electronic gadgets being employed by criminals, the detection of crimes has become all the more complicated and troublesome. In such a scenario, it becomes very important that our police force investigate the crime with latest knowledge, skill and updated technology in a much faster way than the criminals.

CDTS, Ghaziabad is not only engaged in imparting training to Police Officers of the rank of ASI to Dy. SP of the states of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh etc. but also sensitising them on various issues like Minorities, Juvenile Justice, Human Rights and Gender Discrimination, Crime against children and weaker sections of society etc. I believe that CDTS, Ghaziabad will continue to make its efforts in the above mentioned endeavours and would make its training programmes more relevant and useful to the trainees in future.

I convey my best wishes to Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal, CDTS, Ghaziabad and his team for their efforts.

(Rajan Gupta)



**MESSAGE**

I feel delighted to learn that Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad, under BPR&D is releasing its first issue of journal “Detective” in its 2<sup>nd</sup> year of establishment.

The CDTS, Ghaziabad in a very short span of time and with limited man power and resources, has excelled in training Police Officers of the Rank of ASI to DY.SP in various fields drawn from different states.

On this occasion, I extend my best wishes to all the Staff and Officers of CDTS, Ghaziabad and wish them success in their future endeavour.

Radhakrishna Kini A, IPS  
Additional Director General, BPR&D



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## *Message of Inspector General*

*CDTS, Ghaziabad conducts training courses on Scientific Investigation in both conventional and new crimes like Body Offences, Property Offences, Drug Offences, Cyber Crime, Post Blast Investigation etc for the Police Officers of the rank of ASIs to Dy. SPs in States and UTs. It is proposed to develop CDTS, Ghaziabad as Centre of Excellence for the Investigation of Economic Offences and organized Crimes.*

*I am happy to note that CDTS Ghaziabad is releasing its first issue of quarterly journal "Detective" I hope this Journal would be useful for the Investigating Officers and help them in solving various crimes.*

*I convey my best wishes to the Principal and the staff of CDTS, Ghaziabad and hope that this Journal would be published regularly with useful articles on the topical subjects.*

**Dr. Ish Kumar, IPS**  
Inspector General (Trg.)

*'Promoting Good Practices and Standards'*

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### MESSAGE

*"I am pleased to know that Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad in going to publish its 1<sup>st</sup> Issue of Journal 'Detective' for the period from January 2012 to March 2014."*

*"With the changing trends of criminality in the society, crime is moving at fast pace, To check this facts pace of crime, training to In-service Police Officers while using the modern technology, especially of the ranks of-ASI to Dy. SP becomes very necessary and important. It is very encouraging that the police officers are being imparted training not only in specialized topics, but they are being trained to counter difficulties while investigating cases on the field also. I am sure that Journal 'Detective' will find pride place among the law enforcers and will help them to make more professional."*

*"My best wishes to all the officers and staff of CDTS, Ghaziabad on this occasion"*

  
**(G.S. Chaudhary)**  
**DIG/Dy. Director (Trg.)**





## *From the Principal's Desk*

*I* gives me great joy and immense satisfaction on the occasion of bringing out the first issue of journal “**Detective**” for the period from January-2012 to March-2014. I am apprehensive but hopeful for warm and positive response from readers.

CDTS, Ghaziabad, was established on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2012. Up till now CDTS Ghaziabad has trained 1319 Police officers from the various states of the Rank of ASI, SI and Dy.SP on different subjects of Police investigation and related field. The courses/workshops conducted at CDTS Ghaziabad have received excellent feedback and appreciation from the participants. During the courses, emphasis was given on practical exercise, hands on, field visits, case studies discussion, panel discussion. CDTS has made effort to invite the eminent faculty for delivering the lectures on the related subjects.

I would like to mention that the new campus of CDTS will be equipped with all modern training infrastructure and Hostel is being set up in a land measuring 8.37 acre at sector XIX, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad at the cost of ₹ 65.14 crore. The school will be fully functional by the March, 2016.

Every article contained in this issue is knowledge enriched and thought provoking. These articles will be very useful and educative for the readers. We are thankful to all the contributors for their response and enthusiasm. I hope they would keep on contributing their work in future also.

I will appreciate the views and suggestions of our readers for further improvements of this journal.

*Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS  
Principal, CDTS, Ghaziabad*

## HISTORY OF CDTs GHAZIABAD

Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad was set up after three other schools viz Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh vide letter number 23011/13/2008-PF-5, dated 01.04.2009. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India with a mandate to provide in services training to the Police Officers to improve the standards of Crime Investigation in India by familiarizing the Police Officers with the various developments in Forensic Science. The school was set up on the recommendations of Committee on Police Training (Gore Committee-1970). Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad caters to the needs of the Police Officers from Northern and Central region of the country viz Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Utrkhand, Delhi, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad aimed to train 1250 Police Officers in a year

The Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad is functioning since 16 Jan, 2012. The temporary office of CDTs Ghaziabad is set up in CGO-II Complex, at Kamla Nehru Nagar on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 and inaugurated by Shri Vikram Srivastava the then DG BPR&D in the presence of, Shri B.B. Sharma IG (Training) BPR&D, Shri G.S. Chaudhary DIG (Training) BPR&D, Shri Sultan Ahamad Principal CDTs Ghaziabad and staff of CDTs, Ghaziabad.

The first course on "Training on Trainers" was conducted from 16.01.2012 to 20.01.2012. The course was inaugurated by Shri A.P. Singh, Former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home, Government of India was the Chief Guest of the Valedictory function of the above course.

NBCC has started the development and construction of CDTs Ghaziabad at 8.37 acre land of Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad on 06.12.2013. The School will be equipped with all the Modern Training Infrastructure and Hostel facility to accommodate 100 officers at a time will be fully functional by the March, 2016.



**Shri Vikram Srivastava, DG, BPR&D presenting memento to Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, the Minister of State for Home, Government of India**



**Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Government of India, distributing the certificate to the participants of course on "Training of Trainers"**



**Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS, DG BPR&D inaugurating the office of CDTs, Ghaziabad at CGO-II on 31.03.2012**



## TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE AT CDTS GHAZIABAD



***Class view of CDTS, Ghaziabad***

CDTS Ghaziabad is equipped with a Classroom, Library, Visiting faculty room, Administrative office, Principal office, Training division office, simulation room, Canteen and Reception area. The entire CDTS Ghaziabad office is under CCTV surveillance.

The CDTS Ghaziabad has an air-conditioned classroom with all modern training equipments like public address system, ceiling mounted projector and motorized screen, with sitting capacity of 40 trainees.

CDTS Ghaziabad is having various scientific identification and detection kits, FTA cards for sensitizing the police officers about the handling/lifting, labelling and packaging of physical clues from the scene of crime. The simulation room is being used for simulation exercises

The CDTS Ghaziabad has started library with nearly 900 books on various subjects related to the investigation of crime. Reference books are being provided to the trainees regularly. The CDTS Ghaziabad also subscribes for various magazines and newspapers for the use trainees.



***Library of CDTS, Ghaziabad***

The CDTS Ghaziabad does not have in-house hostel facility and its depend on CBI Academy, HRDC, NCOF, Beliram plaza, ALTC for accommodating the trainees

CDTS, Ghaziabad is having one Ambassador car, one bolero, one motor cycle and one 32 Seater Bus for study tours and excursions of the trainee officers and smooth and effective conduct of the training.

To conduct the training professionally with emphasis on practical's, demo and hands- on the expert on the subjects are being invited to the institutes. CDTS is associated with the Organizations/Institutions CFSL, New Delhi, AIIMS, New Delhi, Finger Print Bureau, CFSL, New Delhi, Aadhar sheela Foundation, New Delhi, Children Traffic Park, New Delhi, NSG Manesar, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad, NCB, New Delhi, NCRB, New Delhi, GTB hospital, New Delhi, CERT, New Delhi for visits of trainee officers during various courses.

CDTS is in process to develop full-fledged Cyber Crime Lab, which is expected to be functional by July 2014.



***Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal, CDTS, interacting with the participant***

The website of CDTS, Ghaziabad will be upload soon which is carrying information about the facilities available at CDTS, Ghaziabad, Calendar of courses, Joining instructions, important events, faculty information, photo gallery, etc.



***Reception of CDTS, Ghaziabad***

## CONVICTED JUVENILE FEMALES – A PSYCHOSOCIAL PROFILE

DR. JAYANTI DUTTA, PHD, DM&SP\*



Mankind has been fascinated with the phenomenon of crime, dedicating significant time and resources towards research aimed at understanding its nature, nuances and dynamics.

Crime, the criminal and associated behaviors are complex enough to have become subjects of study in multiple fields including Criminology, Forensics, Psychology, Psychiatry and Sociology. Yet, a complete explanation or all-encompassing definition remains elusive.

Further, the definition of “Crime” has undergone significant changes from time to time, redefining Society’s understanding and acceptance (or rejection) of different acts and individuals. Possible examples include phenomena like Slavery and closer to home, Sati.

Often, age & gender-specific profiles reflect the dynamics of deeper changes in Society. The participation of women in crime must be monitored closely and any rise in such participation should always be treated as an alarming phenomenon. Women in crime are indicative of a new, more dangerous paradigm in gender equality wherein men are followed after or competed with in perpetration of criminal acts.

It is noteworthy that besides being less conspicuous, women also demonstrate more ruthlessness when committing crimes besides a dispassionate, practical approach to balancing traditional roles with their engagement as criminals.

Typically, women who are involved in crime would come from backgrounds where crime is an accepted part of daily life, mostly encountered through petty thefts and misdemeanors. Interestingly, women rarely enter into crime without a guide/mentor, an associated perpetrator(s) and a triggering event. The event need not necessarily be traumatic but usually delivers a profound impact on the psyche of the subject, motivating them to a life of crime. Until recently poor socio-economic backgrounds were considered key to women in crime but there have been instances (especially fraud and scamming) where such notions have been proved wrong.

The present study was conducted to formulate a psychosocial profile of convicted females.

The main objective of the study was to prepare the case profiles of convicted females and perform a post-hoc analysis of the factors responsible for the crime and study their perception about their future role as a woman and perform a detailed psychological screening of the convicted females.

### Methodology:

The sample, obtained through purposive sampling, consisted of 15 convicted adolescent females aged 12-16 years. The convicted females to be studied were located at the “Remand Home” in the Nirmal Chhaya Complex at Jail Road, New Delhi, India.

Nirmal Chhaya looks after the maintenance, care and protection of women in moral danger, unmarried mother, destitute and deserted women. The girls under Section 363/366/376 IPC are also kept here.

\*She is Associate Professor, Clinical Psychology, University of Delhi. She is a known TV personality. Her lecture are very educative & liked by the participants.



Design of the Study:

The study was conducted in two major stages:

Stage I: Comprised of rapport formation and pilot study

Stage II: (a) Consisted of data collection through Interview Schedule

(b) Use of psychological screening inventory for detailed psychological screening of the females.

### Sample:

Selection was done through purposive sampling.

Various studies reveal that the age is closely related to the frequency and type of crime committed. The frequency of crime committed by the individuals shoot up remarkably in the adolescent period, reaches its peak in the young adult age and then declines gradually with the advancement of age thereafter.

An important reason for finding more crimes in young age group is the desire and ability to take more risks at this age. Accidentally, the experiments sometimes exceed the limits and may result in delinquent behaviors. Also, adolescence is a transient stage where individuals are free from adult responsibilities and demand for self support. Thus, adolescents are able to narrate their experiences with better ease and confidence.

### Method of Data Collection:

Four sessions were conducted to form a rapport and familiarize oneself with the routine of the institution and the girls so that the girls did not feel the investigator to be an alien person.

Three sessions were held to administer **Psychological Screening Inventory (PSI)**.

### Pilot Study:

After constructing the Interview Schedule, a pilot study was conducted on five girls in the

age range of 12-16 years. Interview Schedule was modified on the basis of the findings from the Pilot Study, before administering to the wider sample pool.

### Data Collection:

The file records of the adolescent convicted females were used to obtain correct baseline information about the convicts. Since the focus of the study was to obtain in-depth information, data was collected using open-ended Interview Schedules and observation. Observations were made of the convicts and their interpersonal relations with the peers in the immediate environments and while speaking with inmates individually.

The Interview Schedule had twenty questions and it outlined broad areas such as type of crime committed, referral of the case, factors that led the females to commit the crimes, questions regarding family dynamics, significant recollection of childhood memories, cognizance of crime, likes and dislikes, ambitions and future aspirations of the female convicts.

The interviews were conducted in Hindi.

In order to study the personalities of the female convicts a Psychological Screening Inventory (PSI) was used. This inventory consists of 130 statements to be answered as true or false. All the statements were translated into Hindi and administered on the convicted females. After administration of the 130 statements, a key was used to find out the scores of the convicts on the five scales of the PSI. The five scales are **Expression (Ex)**, **Alienation (Al)**, **Discomfort (Di)**, **Defensiveness (De)**, and **Social Non-conformity (Sn)**. Each of the scales is designed to give specific information about the respondent.

### Results:

The results of all the dimensions were analyzed and interpreted. It was found that a majority

of the respondents had committed theft of money and a few had run away from home after committing theft. A few were involved in kidnapping and prostitution.

Majority of the cases had no exposure to formal education (while a few were school dropouts due to economic constraints), resided in new, extended colonies (Jhuggis) and very few lived in their own house. They belonged to the low-income group families and the habitation was characterized by overcrowding.

Some were fatherless and quite a few had alcoholic fathers who did not contribute any money to the running of the family and instead, beat up the mother(s).

Economic constraints and discordant family atmospheres led to (or forced) young adolescents to work for money. They also preferred to stay out of the house for the major part of the day and eventually got into the company of bad friends who helped nurture criminal propensity.

Most of these cases had economic constraints as well as emotional insecurity, were deprived of parental care and revealed a strong desire to obtain quick money through illegitimate means that led to institutionalization. Certain factors in the family created provocations, temptations, strains and stresses in the lives of these women. These, in turn, produced a strong desire (or need) to deviate from social and legal norms.

Interestingly, most of the convicts had ambitions to pursue higher studies and aspire to become financially independent. Almost all of them had very unpleasant memories of childhood and even lacked cognizance of the crimes they had committed. Majority of the cases showed a defensive attitude towards the act and blamed others for their troubles. These inmates had poorly developed Superegos and did not like to conform to the norms of Society. The lack of a sense of rectitude leads to the acceptance of the crime as a part of their life and (they) do not feel bad about committing it.

### Findings specific to PSI:

The PSI revealed that the convicts had high scores on **Alienation (Al)**, **Expression (Ex)** and **Social Non-conformity (Sn)**, followed by **Discomfort (Di)** and **Defensiveness (De)**.

### Conclusion:

The above-stated findings indicate that apparently, the dominant desires of these female convicts were for the better things of the material world such as good clothes, good food with a strong desire to watch movies. These pushed the convicts to acts that yielded immediate, quick money. They showed strong liking and aspirations for media-promoted lifestyles. Coupled with the inadequate means for earning and an impoverished environment, these women took to crime as a way of life.





# “SECURITY FEATURES OF INDIAN PASSPORT”

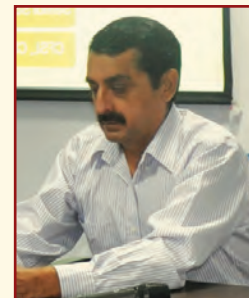
SWAPNIL GUPTA<sup>1</sup>, KOPAL GUPTA<sup>2</sup> & DEEPAK R. HANDA<sup>3</sup>

## Keywords:

IP, GIP, FIP, VSC-5000.

## ABSTRACT

The Passport is a document for an individual identification and travelling abroad for official, business and tourism purpose. There are a number of Security features present in the current Indian Passport, which serve protection against counterfeiting and manipulation of data, i.e. Background Printing (e.g. Guilloches & Microprinting), Security Printing (e.g. Fugitive & Fluorescent ink), Stitching thread, Gothic numbering, HAUV film, Dicuts, Fibers, Watermark etc. So after checking all the Security Features one can easily identify Genuine Indian Passport (GIP).



DEEPAK R. HANDA

## INTRODUCTION

No person shall depart from, or attempt to depart from, India unless he holds in this behalf a valid passport or travel document. "Passport" includes a passport which having been issued by or under the authority of the Government of a foreign country satisfies the conditions prescribed under the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 in respect of the 34 of 1920 clause of passports to which it belongs." Travel document" includes a travel document which having been issued by or under the authority of the Government

of a foreign country satisfies the conditions prescribed in **The Passports Act, 1967**.

## Classes of Passports –

The following classes of passports may be issued under **the Passport Act, 1967**, namely: -

1. **Ordinary/Regular/Tourist Passport** (Deep Blue/Black cover) – Issued for ordinary travel, such as vacations and business trips (36 or 60 pages).
2. **Official/Service/Special Passport** (White cover) - Issued to individuals representing the Indian government on official business.



Fig 1: Fake Indian Passport (by Computer Editing)



Fig 2: Classes of Indian Passport

<sup>1</sup> He is Laboratory Assistant (Doc) at CFSL (CBI), New Delhi

<sup>2</sup> He is Scientific Assistant (Doc) at FSL, Delhi.

<sup>3</sup> He is Senior Scientific Officer I (Doc) at CFSL (CBI), New Delhi. He is one of our best faculty (Honorarium).

- 3. Diplomatic Passport** (*Maroon cover*) – Issued to Indian diplomats, top ranking government officials and diplomatic couriers.

### Offences and Penalties-

According to **the Passport Act, 1967**; Whoever (a) contravenes the provisions of section 3; or (b) knowingly furnishes any false information or suppresses any material information; or (c) fails to produce for inspection his passport or travel document; or (d) knowingly uses a passport or travel document issued to another person; or (e) knowingly allows another person to use a passport or travel document issued to him, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to [2 years or with fine which may extend to 5000/- Rs.] or with both.

Indian Passports are issued to citizens of India for the purpose of international travel. They act as proof of Indian nationality. The Consular, Passport & Visa (CPV) Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, functioning as the central passport organisation, is responsible for issuance of Indian passports to all eligible Indian citizens. Passports are issued from 37 Regional Passport Offices (RPOs)/Passport Offices (POs) across the country and 162 Indian missions abroad. Besides the 37 RPOs/P.Os, there are also 15 Passport Application Collection Centres (PACC), mostly located in remote areas. In addition, there are 495 District Passport Cells and 1154 Speed post centres which serve as application collection centres.- **MEA, India.**

The India Security Press (ISP) is a unit of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) which is a wholly owned company of the Government of India. SPMCIL was formed after corporatisation of nine units including four mints (Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad & Noida), four presses (Nashik, Dewas, Salboni & Mysore) and one paper mill (Hoshangabad) which were earlier functioning under the Ministry of Finance. India Security Press (Nashik) prints passports,

visa stickers and other travel documents for Ministry of External Affairs.- **SPMCIL**

As international travel has increased, passports has become a more frequent questioned documents submitted for examination. Passport examination is both a general questioned documents problem and a technical field in its own right. The purpose of this article is to better acquaint the document examiner with the various types of problems common in passports and the types of examinations that generally offer the best results. The research focuses the various Security Features of current Indian Passport, detailed structure of Visual Inspection & Machine Readable Zone of Passport, technical specification and recommendation to Indian Passport. This research is carried out by using various scientific instruments i.e. Video Spectral Comparator(VSC)-5000, Twin Video Comparator, Stereo Zoom Microscope, Ultraviolet Lamp, Magnifying Glasses etc.

### SECURITY FEATURES OF INDIAN PASSPORT (IP)

There are a number of Security Features which are currently present in the Indian Passports. Both GIP (Genuine Indian Passport) and FIP (Fake Indian Passport) can be distinguished with each other on the basis of Security Features. In the current research work all the Security Features present in the passport is discussed below. All these Security Features can be viewed under different light source in UV Light [365 nm (long-wave UV), 312 nm (medium wave UV) and 254 nm (short-wave UV)], Visible/Normal/Flood Light, Infrared/Spot Light as well as in Transmitted Light & Oblique/Side Light.

- 1. PASSPORT COVER-** There are three types of Passport Cover depending upon the colours/classes of Passport. The front part of the cover shows Golden Embossing over the text portion [Passport & Republic of India- In both Hindi as well as English] & image [Ashoka Pillar] portion. The back part of the cover contains Punched



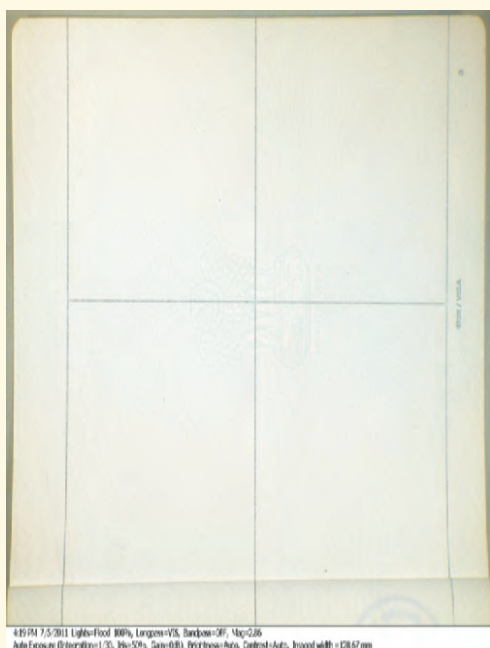


3:56 PM 7/5/2011 Lights =365nm Ultra, Violet, Longpass=VIS, Bandpass=OFF, Mag=2.05  
Integration=1/4, Iris=73%, Gain=12dB, Brightness=Auto, Imaged width=179.51mm

**Fig 3: Passport Cover**

Passport Number. When this Passport Cover is viewed under the UV light it shows 2 Ashoka Chakra in both Front & Back of the Cover.

- PASSPORT PAPERS/PAGES-** The high quality paper is used in Indian Passports which is of **100 GSM** [grams per square meter]. The number of pages in the passport depends upon the Passport booklet type. All the pages of the Passport show fine trimming & Finishing as per the prescribed

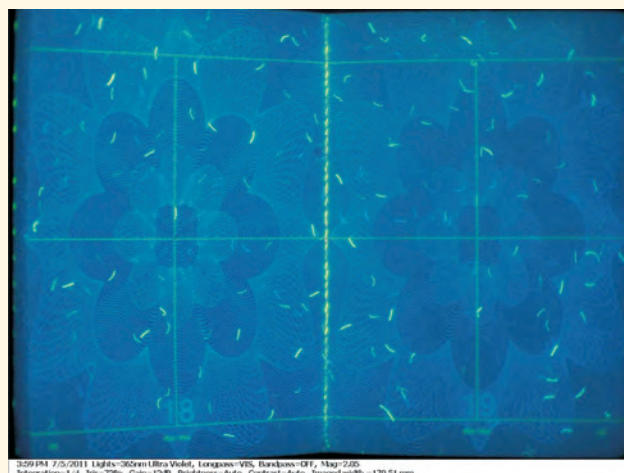


4:49 PM 7/5/2011 Lights=Fixed 800nm, Longpass=VIS, Bandpass=OFF, Mag=2.05  
Auto Exposure (Integration=1/3, Iris=52%, Gain=0dB), Brightness=Auto, Contrast=Auto, Imaged width = 238.67mm

**Fig 4: Passport Papers/Pages**

standards. Alignment of pages & passport cover/smoothing of folds/creases is also done as per the standards.

- STITCHING/BINDING THREAD-** Stitching

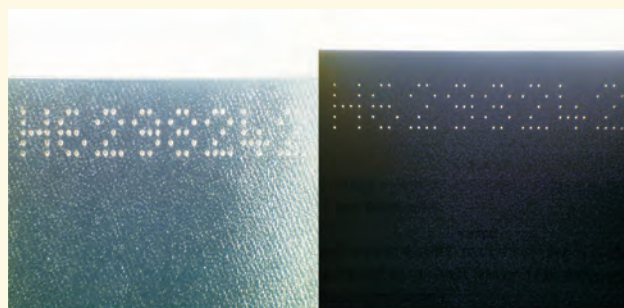


3:59 PM 7/5/2011 Lights=365nm Ultra Violet, Longpass=VIS, Bandpass=OFF, Mag=2.05  
Integration=1/4, Iris=73%, Gain=12dB, Brightness=Auto, Contrast=Auto, Imaged width = 179.51mm

**Fig 5: Stitching/Binding Thread**

Thread [stitched in the spine] is used for holding together the pages of a booklet of passport. Stitching is performed by using Reverse Stitching Machine that is known as Saddle Stitching. The Thread shows multicoloured fluorescence with Green, Yellow & Red colour when exposed to UV light.

- GOTHIC/PUNCHED NUMBER-** The Passport number is perforated through the half back part of the passport with a laser. This numbering is called as **Gothic Numbering**, which is present in the half back part of the passport i.e. page 19 to 35 & back passport cover in case of 36 type booklet. Typical distinguishing marks



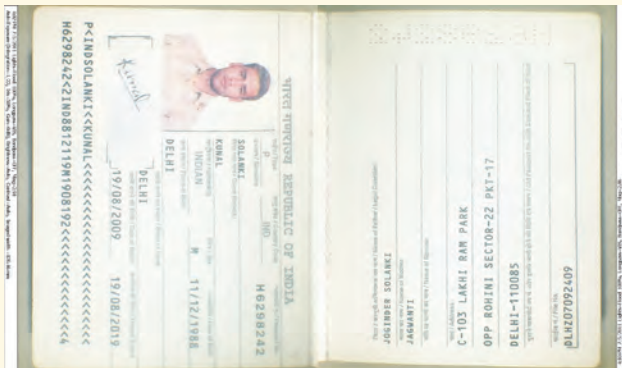
**Fig 6: Gothic/Punched Number**

are produced includes traces of burning round the edges of the holes, no raised edges round the holes in the paper on the back of the perforations and conical decrease in size of the perforated holes in the book block when viewed from front to back. Hence this feature is created to avoid tampering in the Passport.

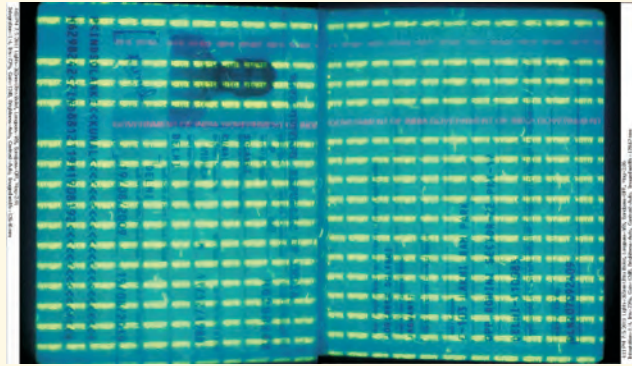
## 5. BIOGRAPHICAL/BIODATA PAGE-

The page just attached below to the passport cover of the passport is known as Biographical Page. Biographical Page is composed of several layers of **Polycarbonate (PC)**, which is fused at high temperature. PC is a thermoplastic polymer with excellent toughness characteristics. Background printing itself printed by the coloured offset printing i.e. pre-printed text in Passports.

**Personalization** is the process whereby the passport holder's image, signature and biographical data are incorporated into a Passport. The holder's biographical data (Biodata) appear both in the VIZ (Visual Inspection Zone) and in the MRZ (Machine Readable Zone) of a passport (on the Biodata page). Photograph of holder, a signature and biodata text is incorporated directly by the process of Integration during personalization. The photo is transferred to the Biodata page by digital means which is called as Integrated Digital Photograph and it is printed by Thermal Wax Printing.



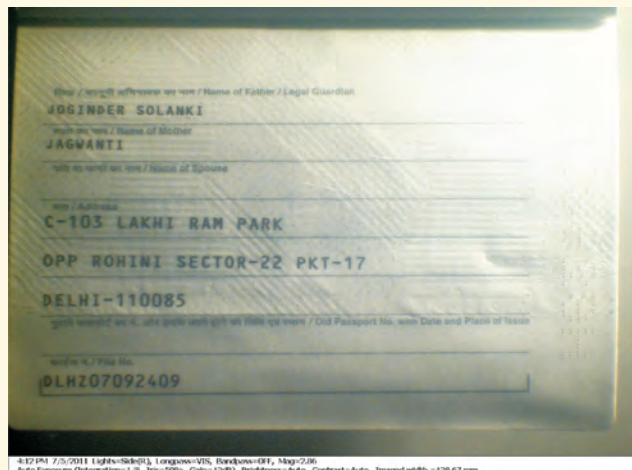
**Fig 7: Biographical/Biodata Page**



**Fig 8: Biographical/Biodata Page under UV Light**

When Biographical Page is seen under the Ultra Violet Light, it shows "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" {Reddish in colour} repeatedly [in 2 lines] and "BHARAT SARKAR IN HINDI" {Greenish in colour} repeatedly [in multiple lines]. It has to be noticed that there should be only three lines "BHARAT SARKAR IN HINDI" between the both lines of "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA". Both types of lines are printed in Laminated Sheet, which is invisible in normal light.

**6. HAUV/LAMINATED FILM-** Lamination is present in the inner side of the Passport Cover or over to Biographical Page. A Laminated sheet is a type of plastic sheet with invisible security features that is affixed to the Biodata page in order to protect data entries against falsification. Lamination is done by using HAUV [Heat Applied Ultra Violet] Film by fusing it at 160 to 180



**Fig 9: HAUV/Laminated Film**

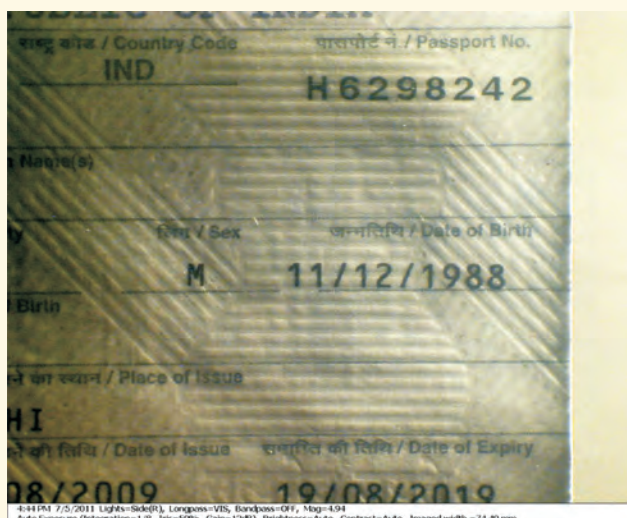


Fig 10: Dicuts

degree Celsius tem. This sheet protects against wear and tampering. Therefore Biodata is safeguarded with transparent laminate in order to prevent manipulation.

- 7. DICUTS-** Dicuts are the type of horizontal & oblique lines which are present in Front & Back Pages of Biographical page. Additionally 2 Special Dicuts are formed in front Biographical Page in shape of Ashoka Pillar Form.
- 8. MICROPRINTING-** Lines or motifs made up of very small letters or numbers that are barely perceptible to the eye is called as Microprinting. Microprint contains printed text smaller than 0.25 mm/ 0.7 pica points which require the use of low

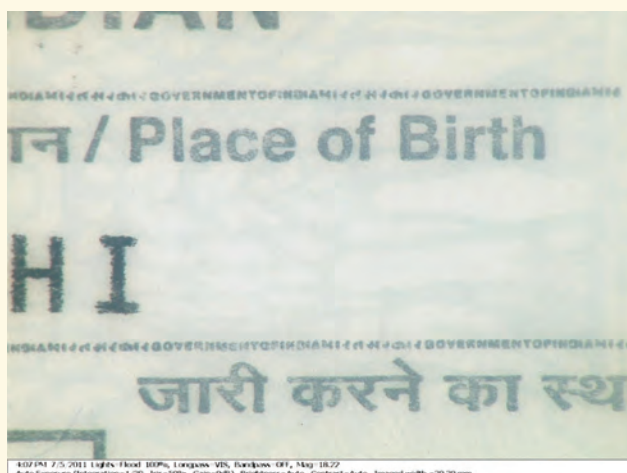


Fig 11: Microprinting on Biographical Page

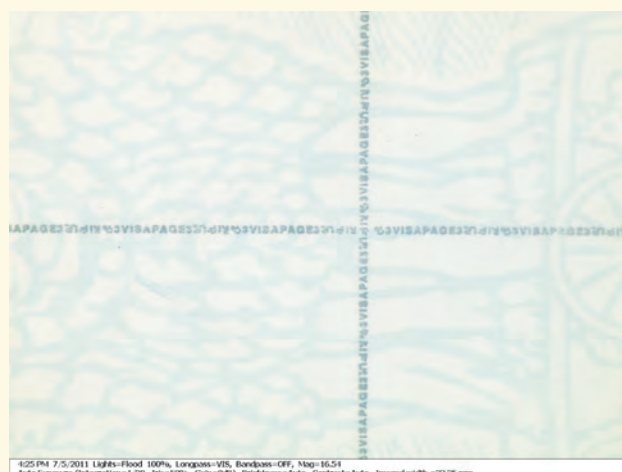


Fig 12: Microprinting on Visa Page

magnification, e.g. a magnifier or a loupe. So that's why forged passports will often show unreadable microprint.

Microprinting is present as "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" & "BHARAT SARKAR IN HINDI" subsequently in Biographical Page. All the printed lines (horizontal & vertical) on the VISA Pages of the Passport are also printed as "VISA PAGE (Respective Page No.)" & VISA PRASTHA (Respective Page No.)" IN HINDI" in each remaining pages (Visa Page) of the Passport.

- 9. GUILLOCHES/FINE LINE PATTERN-** Fine (intricate) designs consisting of interlaced continuous lines arranged in geometric patterns is known as Guilloches. Guilloches are printed on background with the aim

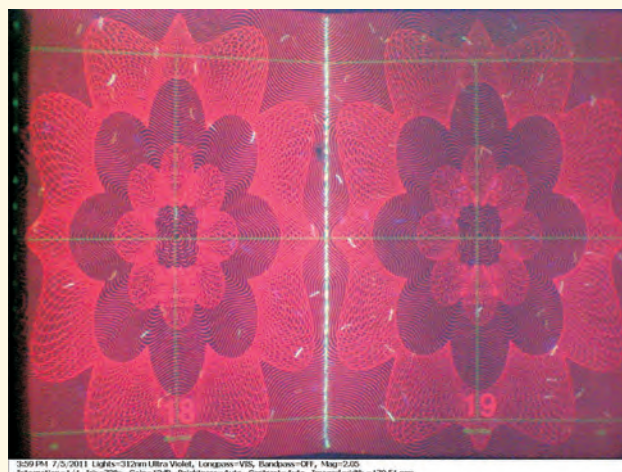


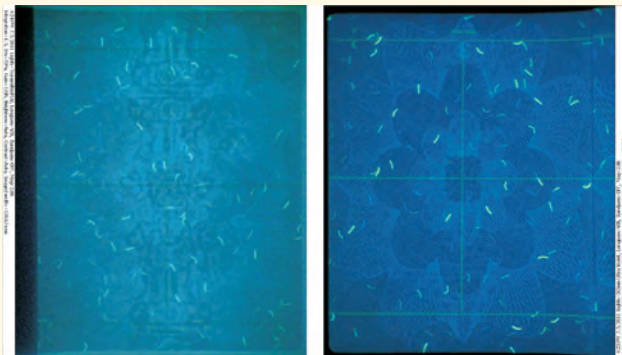
Fig 13: Guilloches/Fine Line Pattern

of raising the barrier for re-origination and reproduction. Indian Passports contain guilloches pattern which is visible under UV light & fluoresce with various colours in different wavelength i.e. Visa Page shows Pinkish colour of Guilloches Pattern under 312nm UV.



**Fig 14: Fugitive/Sensitizing Ink**

**10. FUGITIVE/SENSITIZING INK-** Fugitive Ink is a type of soluble ink that dissolves in certain solvents or water which causes specific parts of the security printing to disappear or bleach when exposed to solvents means. The phenomenon of this bleaching effect is called as Fugitation/Sensitization. The base printing of the



**Fig 15: Fibers**

passport is done by Fugitive Ink. The text (except Biographical Page), Page No., Lines & all the security printing etc shows fluorescence of greenish colour.

**11. FIBRES-** Coloured fibres in light blue colour are mixed into the paper pulp during the paper manufacturing process, so that they are embedded in the paper in random places at varying depths. The light blue colour makes them stand out clearly against the paper; they can easily be seen with the naked eye. These fibres show fluorescence under UV light as bright green colour hence called as Optical (Fluorescent) Fibres.



**Fig 16: Watermark**

**12. WATERMARK-** Watermark is incorporated into the paper during manufacture by displacement of the paper fibres, leading to a varying thickness of the paper. The watermark can be observed using transmitted light. Where the paper is thinner, more light passes from it & forms a clearer image and where the paper is thicker, less light passes from it & forms a darker image. The watermark should not appear under UV light. Indian Passport contains Single tone watermark that is of dark shade. Indian Passport contains 2 and 1/2 Ashoka Pillar as Head to Head or Tail to Tail condition in each page except biographical page.



Fig 17: Fluorescent Ink

**13. FLOURSCENT INK-** Fluorescent Ink is used to print background text or motifs. This type of ink is visible under normal light and fluoresces under UV light. Fluorescence is a short-lived light emission which ceases within 10-8 seconds. Ultraviolet light is not visible itself, only its effect, i.e. the visible fluorescence stimulated by UV light can be seen in fluorescent ink. Indian Passports show greenish fluorescence of all printed text.

### CONCLUSION

Indian Passport Fraud is definitely a worrisome fraud challenge. In an age of global combat against terrorism, the recognition and identification of people on document images is of increasing significance. Fake Indian Passport (FIP) can be used for escape into exile, identity theft, age deception, illegal immigration and organized crime. Although there are number of Security Features but still these features need to be improved & amended in comparison with the passports of other countries. It should be noticed that some security features need to be changed after some time interval e.g. annually. This paper certainly be useful to Forensic Scientists, Police Officers, Airport Officers and as well as for a layman.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Authors convey special regards to **Dr. Rajinder Singh**, Director (CFSL), CBI for their guidance & encouragement for R&D work. I am indebted to my mother for the efflorescence of my knowledge. This Research is dedicated to my **"Mother & Idols"- Swapnil**.

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## TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CHALLENGES IN CRIME INVESTIGATION

.....SHRI S.K. BHALLA, ITS, DIRECTOR\*.....



In the last two decades, telecommunication field has undergone a sea change. Gone are the days when criminals used landline and Law enforcement agency could trace as well as tap the call with sure success.

With launch of mobile telephony in India and subsequent all India and international roaming, anti-social elements started use of mobile communication for connecting with their members knowing fully of the shortcomings of the mobile network. While wide spread coverage, availability of pre-paid SIMs on fake ID, ever growing network speeds facilitated task of criminals, LEAs were all the time struggling to connect the dots of traces left by such users.

Technological advancements keep growing and Department of Telecommunications, the licensing authority incorporated many security clauses in the license agreements making it mandatory for telecom service providers to put in place lawful interception and monitoring equipment in their networks. DoT also established Telecom Enforcement and Resource Monitoring (TERM) cells across the country to ensure compliance of such orders by TSPs.

Availability of CDRs (call detail records) has always been a boon in carrying out investigations and mobile services provide a vast resource of such data for analysis. Need for CDR analysis software led to induction of many international packages as well as development of indigenous packages. Now even CDRs of international roamers can be made available within 24 hours.

In case of bomb blasts and terrorist activities, the tower CDRs of crime area are analyzed to establish linkages and find clues for further investigation. The importance of CDRs can be gauged from the fact that USA is said to be having access to CDRs of all customers and that too for past many years. The recent controversy on project PRISM of USA is a testimony of such drive. In India also there are cases where people have tried to obtain CDRs of politicians by using fake authorizations.

No doubt, CDRs serve as an important resource in investigations by telling who contacts whom but often intercepting a call becomes necessary to find out the actual motive of anti-social elements. Technology today offers many sophisticated ways to conceal the content of communication. Besides voice communication, other modes of conveying content over mobile device is through SMS, MMS, E-mail, Chat, VoIP etc. Software applications are available which can be installed in the handset to encrypt voice making it extremely difficult for LEAs to monitor content. In many cases, the e-mail/chat servers are located abroad causing complications in obtaining e-mail/chat content. It is easy to spoof IP address, use proxy servers to conceal Identity, use secure VPN connections to cheat monitoring. Availability of free VoIP solutions such as Skype, google-talk etc. pose big challenge in interception and monitoring necessitating enforcement of strict licensing conditions on TSPs in offering such services in India. Blackberry's refusal to share decryption keys with LEAs led to many prominent countries banning that service.

Use of telecom network equipment imported from certain countries to India has raised doubts

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about the security effectiveness and probable breach of security. This scenario has led to India taking quick steps to ensure establishment of test laboratories to verify the security requirements. At present India accepts the certificate issued by recognized international test laboratories. It is worth noting that a major scandal is said to have happened in Greece<sup>1</sup> during 2004-2005 in run up to Olympics where a bug was planted in the equipment of major TSP which allowed intercepting mobile numbers of key government functionaries without leaving a trace in logs.

In India, at present LEAs are required to obtain warrants for intercepting a number and hand it over to the nodal officer of concerned TSP who then takes action for activating the interception. Involvement of TSP executives and manual process of handing over warrants leaves scope for manipulation and leakage of information. In the past a controversy arose when conversations of a prominent politician were recorded without authorization. Leakage of call content in the case of 2G scandal is a recent example of shortcomings in the present setup of lawful interception. It is no secret that many private detectives flourish which may be due to the availability of such content.

India is a democratic country and takes all possible steps to ensure privacy of individual communications. While LEAs do have authorization to intercept and obtain traffic data, the information should not fall in the hands of un-authorized persons. Government has asked Department of Telecommunication to put in place a fool proof, efficient and a powerful mechanism to carry out interception & monitoring of telephone & internet traffic. New system named CMS (Centralized Monitoring System) has been developed by CDoT and is being installed across the country. Applications for internet interception and satellite interception are being developed by specialized agencies. This system automates the present manual process of invoking an interception. Government officers of TERM cells will operate

the system. The system has many layers of security and even TERM cell officers cannot listen to the conversations nor have access to such data. The intercepted content and call related information gets stored in encrypted manner and gets transferred to designated LEA automatically. CDRs can be requisitioned through this system. Warrants handed to TERM officers will lead to direct provisioning in TSP network bypassing TSP executives. CMS is said to have provision to accept e-warrants also thereby removing all intermediaries in the interception chain.

It is interesting to note that people are afraid of the powers of such system and raise many apprehensions regarding their breach of privacy. The fact is that all mobile & internet users have already lost their privacy to the service providers and that too willingly. Very few users bother to think how gmail or other e-mail provider tells them their current location when they surf or login. Weather forecast on their mobile tells them details of current location. When GPS is kept on or used for finding directions, the application providers know about their exact movements. Applications offering programmable alerts such as when your friends are nearby or when you cross an eating outlet of your choice are simple example that the service provider knows your whereabouts. It is not just the location, they store all their contents be it chat, e-mail, photos, bank statements obtained on their e-mail IDs etc. Credit card companies know their buying patterns, locations frequently visited by users and even the current location when the user swipes at a shop. It is an irony that people trust private service providers while doubt the government agencies whose men work 24 hours, often putting their life at risk just to ensure security and well being of citizens.

Standalone wireless intercept solutions are another big challenge as they don't require co-operation of TSP or Govt. agency for its use. Such equipment can be illegally brought and used to sniff on conversations of select people;

the only requirement is to be physically near to the monitored party. Although now it is banned, use of such equipment did cause few controversies in recent past. Even if it is being used now, it is difficult to find out.

With growing use of internet, TSPs are launching unlimited internet usage plans and tariff is falling. This trend poses another interesting challenge. Users with unlimited internet plans are unlikely to monitor their data usage as they pay fixed fee irrespective of usage. This allows hackers to successfully bug devices of such users wherein a copy of all usage through their device goes on internet to hacker's server. In many countries, such services are sold by service providers and parents willingly bug mobiles of their children to monitor their activities.

An important service offered by police force is to extend help to calls received on 100. With mobile usage far exceeding landline, it is important that location of a person making emergency call from mobile is known. In case of landline, it was easy to extend help to such callers as location of landline is well known. At present, CDR mentions tower & sector details, which is insufficient to dispatch help. In case of mobile also, technology is available wherein the current location can be assessed to a fair accuracy of 50 meters. Government of India has asked all TSPs to put in place such technology in a phased manner. Availability of such location information will be of immense help to LEAs also as these details will be part of CDR.

Transaction alerts on mobile phones offer important information for investigation. Booking of air tickets, rail tickets, with drawl of money from ATMs, swiping a credit card etc. generates transaction alert on the registered

mobile number. ATMs and shopping malls have CCTV footage which can further give vital evidence once the transaction information is obtained.

Lastly, certain features of handset also cause vulnerability. Although pairing feature for Bluetooth sharing increases security, still hacking may be possible. It is always better to keep Bluetooth off when not required. Now at many airports, the free wifi service is being provided to passengers after authenticating the user through mobile phone. In such case, passenger is asked to enter his/her mobile number in the free home page to receive one time password. After the passenger enters this OTP, further access to internet is allowed. Such authentication may aid in investigation in case wifi access is misused for sending offensive/threatening mails. Misuse of WiFi hotspot is possible as this feature exists in most smart phones which allows connecting multiple devices and by installing certain applications, these devices can communicate among each other without the help of TSPs over a maximum range of 100meters. In such cases, no trace of usage will be available with TSP causing difficulty in establishing involvement of culprits. This deadlock may be solved by seizing suspected handsets and extracting data through forensic analysis.

As can be seen, technology is changing fast and it becomes very important for law enforcement executives to keep their knowledge up to date about the new gadgets, technical features exploitable by the anti-social people and the loopholes in the technologies. In today's age of high tech world, not the muscle power but the one who has more information wins.







## TOWARDS A GENDER BALANCED SOCIETY AN ANALYTICAL VIEW

DR. K.C. GEORGE\*



Thirty six years ago in Mexico the First World Conference on Women inspired a movement that has helped to reduce gender inequality worldwide. Illiteracy among women is declining, maternal

mortality and total fertility rates are beginning to fall, and more women are participating in the labour force than ever before. However, much remains to be done.

In low-income countries women are often denied health care and basic education. Worldwide, women face limited access to financial services, technology, and infrastructure. They are locked into relatively low-productivity work. In addition to performing household tasks and child-rearing duties, women work longer hours for lower pay than most men. And, most discouraging of all, hundreds of thousands of women each year are subjected to gender-related violence.

Persistent inequality between women and men constrains a society's productivity and, ultimately, slows its rate of economic growth. Although this problem has been generally recognized, evidence on the need for corrective action is more compelling today than ever.

Unwanted girls and wanted boys. This sickening mentality is gaining ground in a country which claims to be on the road to super power status. The recent examples of untold miseries and torture heaped upon innocent infants and teenaged girls bring out the most disguising

attitude of people from all walks of life. The tiny Falaks, Afreens and more who have been subjected to burns, bites and beatings are the victims of sexual disparity and gender discrimination. The teenaged domestic help who had been locked up in a room by her doctor couple employer or the maid who was raped and abused by her employer's siblings in Delhi are blatant examples of exploited and unwanted girls living in the margins.

India has a distinction of being a country that has apathy towards the problems of women and children. The vulnerable and weaker sections of the society never feel secure in the midst of rampant hooliganism, crimes and discrimination based on caste and creed. In this male dominated society, patriarchal values always have a non negotiable place in the family and everywhere else. Women and children often become the targets of violence and intolerance. And the worst form of violence women and children face is the crime of rape and other sexual offences which dehumanize them and make them suffer for the entire life. The National Crime Records Bureau reports that the growth rate of crime against women in India is higher than the population growth rate. Its statistics reveal that rape is the highest growing crime in India and that Delhi accounts for nearly one fourth of all crimes committed against women in India. Given the fact that only a fraction of the actual crimes such as rape and molestation gets registered and come to public knowledge, the enormity of the problem is easily understandable but highly disturbing. A situation such as 85 per cent of women in Delhi

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felt unsafe in 2010 and at risk of being sexually harassed speaks volumes for India's madness towards its men. Still worse is the frightening scenario of the country's minor girls falling prey to the sexual violence of men.

It's man's world where one finds boys are caressed and cared while girls are bartered and battered. It's time that torture of baby girls and tormenting of teenaged girls are put in the same category of social evils like dowry death, female foeticide, infanticide and honour killing. They should be treated as rarest of rare crimes for the purpose of handing out the strictest and severest punishment. Though punishment alone will not put an end to such social evils, yet it can send loud and clear message to the violators. The fear of stringent punishment can keep people from straying far away from the rules. The perpetrators of such heinous crimes are a blot on humanity.

All baby girls do not get a chance to see the light of the day. They are killed in the womb itself. Among the fortunate ones who are born into this world, many are tortured and killed before they can even utter the sweetest of words 'mom'. Even when they are allowed to grow up, they are put to untold misery and agony as witnessed in the recent past. As per the 2011 Census the child sex ratio in India stands at 914 females per 1,000 males. Along with stringent punishment to the violators, education and awareness creation can be the best bets in this non-stop war against gender discrimination and bias. It can be taken up at two levels. First, the religious requirement of having a male heir to do the last rites of parents should be laid to rest. Already women have started doing last rites of their parents, but they remain exceptions rather than the rule. Religious leaders should proclaim that female offspring too are entitled to do the last rites just as their male counterparts do. Second, girls should be made financially independent so that their parents never look at them as burden. Just like boys, girls should also become bread earners in the family. Thus the

plague of bias against girls has to be fought at any cost and the price paid in this endeavour would be worth bearing it.

Tales of aborting female fetuses are nothing new. It has become so common that very few bat an eyelid on such news and most take it for granted as an acceptable way of life. The preference for baby boys and the unacceptability of girl child in the family have reached such stupendous level that young women are forced to undergo abortion at any stage of pregnancy once it is found that she is carrying a baby girl. Women become a cause of curse and butt of joke and derisive comments in many families, especially in the cow belt in north India, that many innocent lives are snuffed out at a young age. There are cases in which women have been forced to abort pregnancy many times consecutively as each time sonography test has shown the child in the womb as girl. There are also young mothers who have ended their lives unable to bear the torture from in-laws for bearing a girl child.

The reasons for this preference of boys and antagonism towards girls are ludicrous. The antipathy to a girl stems from the belief that she is a burden on the family in many ways. The dowry needed for a girl's marriage has become so prohibitive that parents from even well-to-do families dread to think of having daughters. Though giving and taking dowry are prohibited, no one gives a damn about the law. Many marriages have rocked hitting the dowry wall. Many innocent lives have ended for want of dowry. Thus parents look forward to the birth of boys to escape the burden of dowry and when the contrary happens they feel like the heavens have fallen on them. The preference for boys is also based on the belief that only male progeny can do the last rites of their parents. Though there is no religious ban on daughters doing the same ceremonies, many find it difficult to break out of the centuries-old practice of not permitting the daughters to do the same.



The overall impact of these preposterous beliefs and practices is appalling. According to reports, some 39 million women are missing and around 10 million girls were killed in the past 20 years. Female babies are thrown in gutters and forests and one in every 25 unborn girls is aborted. This has resulted in a very abnormal child sex ratio of 914 girls for 1000 boys. Selective abortion and discrimination have made the girl child an endangered species. By 2050, according to one report, there will be around two crores of men in India who will not have brides if the child sex ratio remained the same in the coming years. It is high time that we choose the slogan 'let the girl child live'. Gender equality is not only a matter of social justice but also good economics. It is of foremost importance to women's well-being and development. Discrimination means losses in productivity and lower welfare of women, their families, and society at large.

Although the gender gap is narrowing in education, health, and many other areas, women are still less educated than men, work more hours, and are paid less. The reasons why gender disparities persist are complex, having to do with social and institutional norms, relationships within households, and even lack of information about the benefits of educating and employing women. Despite the weight; of social and cultural factors, public policy can influence women's status and well-being. Governments have a leading role in widening the opportunities available to women and extending the services that are vitally important to them.

Now the strategies undertaken by the government and various civil organizations are important. If the benefits from investing in girls and women are so great and can be quantified, why do households and employers under invest in women? The main reason is that market fail

to capture the full benefit to society of investing in women and girls. Where the market fails the Government takes initiative and the lead. Public policy held in reducing gender inequalities by modifying legal and regulatory framework to ensure equal opportunities; ensuring macroeconomic stability and improving micro economic incentives; redirecting public policies and public expenditures to those investments with the highest social returns; and adopting targeted interventions that correct for gender inequalities at the micro level.

The word gender sensitization has however been limited to the law enforcement agencies and that too while the crime graph against women goes up. The training programmes for the law enforcement agencies are necessary but the civil society has a major role to play in sensitizing the society on the need for change of this social construct which indicates the roles and responsibilities of man and woman. Every school should start imparting information on the gender concept to the students and staff at various intervals. A general awareness on the need for gender sensitization should be spread across the country and there needs to have a role reversal in taking up occupations and roles specifically based on gender. And thus one could say that gender which is a social construct stand changed by placing girl and boy on an equal footing which will help the development of our Nation. With this vision let us recite the Indian poem which reads

" I am the woman who holds up the sky  
The rainbow runs though my eyes  
The sun makes a path to my womb  
My thoughts are in the shape of clouds  
But my words are yet to come'



## ARMED POLICE AN IMPORTANT TOOL OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION

.....P.K. GAUTAM\*, IPS.....



### Introduction

Intelligence collection is the bedrock of effective policing. Nowadays, intelligence led policing is a mandatory requirement not only for civil police but for armed police as well, as it is deployed for dealing with serious law & order situations, communal riots, security of important religious places, large fairs, festivals, naxal infested areas etc. Though armed police works in coordination with district police, who have a separate channel of intelligence collection by LIU (Local Intelligence Unit) but having first hand intelligence and knowledge about the area always helps in dealing with law and order situations in effective manner. More over as normally Armed Police camps in the area where there is serious problem of law and order and they interact in such areas with the affected parties. Thus Armed Police has plenty of opportunity of collecting intelligence. This intelligence will help the police in dealing with the problem in more effective manner in coordination with other police units. This intelligence will also help other units of Armed Police also who are subsequently deployed in that area. As Armed Police is a force that doesn't deal on day to day basis with locals unlike Civil Police, the intelligence collected by them will be without any prejudice or vested interest. This intelligence, if properly collected and disseminated, will not only help the Armed Police in dealing with the problems in the area of deployment but if shared, it will also help the district police in dealing with such issues.

### Proposal

Armed Police is deployed for dealing with law and order problems and other static security duties. The duration of deployment depends on the magnitude of problem. At some places, it is a permanent post where as at some others, it may be deployed for few days only.

The strength of deployment can be from Battalion strength to sections strength. The Battalion is normally divided into companies, companies into Platoons and Platoons into sections.

For the purpose of intelligence collection, one constable from each platoon may be identified who has interest and acumen for this. This constable can be provided specific training in observation and collection of useful intelligence. Normally, this constable can be in civil dress so that he can mix with the locals in the area of deployment and collect intelligence but, when there is necessity this constable will also discharge his normal duties in uniform. This constable will report to CC (company commander)/PC (Platoon Commander) like other constable of his unit. Though this constable will be primarily responsible for intelligence collection but, other constables from unit will also share their observation in this regard with CC/PC.

These identified constable may be known as "I" constable for the sake of identification. If the armed police is deployed "in less than platoon strength" then, a constable from that deployed strength may be designated as "I" constable.

The intelligence collection may be primarily in following areas:

1. Communal intelligence
2. Terror intelligence

\*He is presently on deputation to CBI, New Delhi. He is very experienced and knowledgeable officer. His lectures are always appreciated by the participants undergoing training at CDTs.



3. Naxal intelligence
4. Other responsibilities

### **Communal intelligence:**

They will collect information regarding :

- i) Any dispute over religious places of various communities.
- ii) Persons creating communal tension in the area.
- iii) Persons who help/aid the police/public in maintaining peace.
- iv) Any sudden increase in aggression and communal acrimony in the area.
- v) Any mass exodus from the area specially of ladies and children.
- vi) Inter community elopements.
- vii) Increase in number of meetings say, after Friday *Namaz/ Mandir Sabhas etc.*
- viii) Circulation of provocative pamphlets/ literature in area.
- ix) Flaring up of communal tension especially over petty issues.
- x) Any other input which may disturb communal harmony of the area.

### **Terror Intelligence**

They can observe and collect information about the following situations indicating towards any possible terror situation:

- i) any suspicious person who is a regular visitor of the area.
- ii) any suspicious person who is regularly going outside the locality.
- iii) any unusual activity in religious places after prayers.
- iv) any outsider who is staying in the area without any contact with people.
- v) any person who has suddenly become very rich.
- vi) any incongruity between the source of earning and living standard of any individual.

- vii) Incidences of making of forged election ID cards/DL/residence certificate in the area.
- viii) Any other input which may be important in this matter.

### **Naxal Intelligence**

**They can** observe and collect intelligence about following indicators:

- i) Any suspicious increase in activity for interest/welfare of farmers and labourers in the area, they could be frontal organization.
- ii) Any unauthorized suspicious survey regarding conditions of poor in the area.
- iii) Any propaganda activity in the area like plays/*nautanki* etc. showing plight of poor or with anti –establishment overtones.
- iv) Any rise in class dispute in the area.
- v) Movement of armed groups in the area.
- vi) In naxal infested area, doctors can be tapped for information as they provide medical aid to everyone including the naxals.
- vii) Purchase from local markets.
- viii) Tailors can be tapped as armed wing of naxals get their uniform stitched.
- ix) Members of *Panchayat/NREGA/NGO* coordinators and contractors can also provide information about movement of naxals.
- x) Any other input on this topic.

### **4.Other responsibilities**

These “I” constables can also collect intelligence about crime pattern of the area. They can also collect information about matters of indiscipline, discontentment in force, if any, or any other information that is important for discharging of responsibilities smoothly.

### **Reporting Chain**

As all the districts of state may be divided into various zones depending on the number

of armed police battalion in state and one commandant of battalion may be made zonal commandant i.e. nodal officer in charge of that zone for deployment, operational requirement, welfare of force and intelligence collection for that zone. For example, all the districts of Uttar Pradesh are covered into 33 zonal command areas. The CC/PC will compile the Deployment Intelligence Reports (DIR) after getting inputs from "I" constables and other constables who have intelligence inputs to share. Thereafter, they will send the DIR to their Zonal Commandants with a copy to their respective battalion commandants. This report may be monthly in nature if deployment is for a long time. In case of short term deployments, it may be sent after the deployment is over. Thus, over time, the zonal commandants will have sufficient intelligence input and information of their zonal areas. The zonal commandants /commandants may share these DIRs subsequently with COY/PTN deployed afterwards in that area.

The Zonal Commandants/commandants may take a separate monthly meeting of "I" constables along with the CC/PC of their zonal area to discuss and review the DIRs. Thereafter, a Zonal Intelligence report (ZIR) may be prepared by respective commandants and it may be sent to Armed Police Head Quarter for coordinating and sharing valuable intelligence with other agencies.

In case of getting any intelligence input from zonal deployment that requires any immediate action, zonal commandants can immediately share this with SP/SSP of the district concerned with intimation to Armed Police HQ.

## Requirement

- 1) All the commandants may identify one person from each platoon as member of "I" Constable.
- 2) Training on intelligence collection must be conducted in every Battalion phase wise so

that all "I" constables from Battalion are trained along with CC/PC.

- 3) They may be provided with surveillance device/spy cameras/recorders for recording audio/video clandestinely.
- 4) They may have to be given money for incidental expenses by their commandants for which money may be allotted in SS funds for this purpose to the battalions.
- 5) The name and phone no. of "I" constable and CC/PC should be immediately communicated to zonal commandants by the deployed battalions.
- 6) The Zonal Commandants/other officers going for detachment checking in the zonal areas will have to compulsorily review the zonal intelligence reports and take prompt action wherever required.
- 7) In case of intelligence inputs of urgent nature that require immediate action, the "I" constable should immediately contact the Zonal Commandant and share the information in person/telephonically without delay followed by a written report later on.

## Conclusion:

These are not exhaustive but indicative simple techniques that can be used for collecting intelligence from the area of deployment by Armed Police while doing law and order duties. This will help armed police in generating actionable intelligence which will be extremely useful in dealing with law and order situations in coordination with other police units of state. These will also help in cultivating intelligence gathering capabilities in armed police which in turn will make them more vigilant.





# PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT OF OFFENDER AND VICTIM IN RELATION TO INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

DR. RANJEETA KUMARI\* & DR. RANJAY KUMAR\*\*

## Keywords

*Psycho-social and behavioural assessment, Offender, Victim, Sexual assault, Investigation.*

## ABSTRACT

*Sexual assault is a serious crime which has a devastating impact on its victims and has become a major social issue in many contemporary cultures. The aim of this paper is to enhance effective investigation of sexual assault through psycho-social and behavioural assessment of offender and victim. Psycho-social and behavioural assessment of offender and victim can provide a significant and positive impact on the investigation of sexual assault and provide reliable scientific evidences for trial. Thus, it may be conclude that the services of forensic psychologists can be more helpful in investigation of sexual assault, because psycho-social and behavioural analysis of human being is a systematic process which requires an expert who develops the insight of Investigating Officers and support them to improve the investigative and interviewing practices to deal with offender and victim of sexual assault.*



DR. RANJEETA KUMARI

## Introduction:

Sex and sexuality is one of the more complex aspects of human experience. It integrates the cognitive, emotional, sensual and behavioural elements of the individuals into a uniquely personal pattern of experience that derives from both internal and external cues.

There are three basic component of the human sexual drive: Biological, Physiological and Psycho-sexual. Sexual desire can be aroused through imagination and sexual fantasies, or perceiving an individual that one finds attractive. Sexual desire is also created and amplified through sexual tension: which is caused by sexual desire that has yet to be consummated.

## Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is a deviant activity serving nonsexual needs. The term **sexual assault refers to a** class of

sexual conduct prohibited by the law which includes all type of sexual crimes. These crimes committed by a person or a group of persons against another person with power, anger, selfish and sadistic issues and initiated without his or her consent. Sexual acts may be carried out by physical force, or where the person is under threat or manipulation, or with a person who is incapable of valid consent.

According to socio-legal and cultural perspective there are some serious offensive sexual activities which has a devastating impact on its victims and has become a major social issue in many contemporary cultures.

Previous researches classify the underlying motivation for sexual assault into three main categories: aggression, sex and power. These primary motivators are expressed in complex sexual fantasies that often begin to develop shortly after puberty. Through a gradual process of enactment, they also become

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the “template” for many offenders’ pattern of serial, sexual offending. They serve a complex organizing function in the offender’s behaviour and frequently determine choice of his verbal interactions with his victim, his preferred sexual acts and his overall “ritualistic” pattern of behaviour.

Sexual assault can be defined as any type of sexual contact or behaviour that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient of the unwanted sexual activity. Falling under the definition of sexual assault is sexual activity such as forced sexual intercourse, sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling, and attempted rape. Some more specific examples of sexual assault include:

- Unwanted vaginal, anal, or oral penetration with any object
- Forcing an individual to perform or receive oral sex
- Forcing an individual to masturbate, or to masturbate someone else
- Forcing an individual to look at sexually explicit material pose for sexually explicit pictures
- Touching, fondling, kissing, and any other unwanted sexual contact with an individual’s body
- Exposure and/or flashing of sexual body parts

In general, state law assumes that a person does not consent to sexual activity if he or she is forced, threatened, unconscious, drugged, a minor, developmentally disabled, chronically mentally ill, or believe they are undergoing a medical procedure.

Perpetrators of sexual assault can be strangers, friends, acquaintances or family members. Often, perpetrators commit sexual assault by way of violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, pressure, or tricks. In extreme cases, sexual assault may involve the use of force which may include, but is not limited to:

- Physical violence
- Use or display of a weapon
- Immobilization of victim

More often, however, sexual assault involves

psychological coercion and taking advantage of an individual who is incapacitated or under duress and, therefore, is incapable of making a decision on his or her own.

## Investigation of Sexual Assault

Investigation of a sexual assault with assistance of forensic psychologist may give the investigative agencies a variety of useful information depending on the services requested, because a number of psycho-social and behavioural characteristics have been associated with sexual offending.

The psychological assessment of sexual assault consists of three basic steps:

1. To determine from victim what behaviour was exhibited by the offender,
2. To analyze that behaviour in an attempt to determine the motivation underlying the assault and
3. To set forth the characteristics and traits of the person who would commit the crime in manner that explains the motivational factor indicated by the behaviour.

When analyzing a sexual crime, it is necessary to evaluate what happened in order to determine the underlying motivation for the crime. Forensic psychologist can then construct a profile of the type of person who would have committed such a crime for such a reason, because it is very important to differentiate psychological characteristics associated with risk of re-offending (for example, cognitive distortions).

## Psycho-Social and Behavioural Assessment

Assessment of certain psychological and behavioural characteristics such as temperament, intelligence, emotional adjustment, social interactions, pathological behaviours and psycho-physiological reactions (Polygraph Test) can be helpful in the overall assessment of sex offenders. The process of psycho-social and behavioural assessment of offender and victim includes following steps:

1. **Socio-demographic and Clinical Details:** It should include basic socio-demographic information like age, sex, race, domicile,





marital status, educational and occupational history, history of psycho-sexual development, hobbies & habits, crime record, victim offender relationship, as well as clinical and medical history.

**2. Offence Data and Crime Scene:** The recovery of physical evidences in a sexual assault investigation is only the initial stage of the overall evidence collection process. Crime scene investigation is in common use in law enforcement. Through crime scene we clarify the typology of offenders that has important implications for law enforcement profiling. We can assess about the typical personal characteristics and post-offence behaviours of disorganized asocial and organized non-social offenders, as well as the interviewing techniques recommended for use with each type of suspect. It is also important to ask with the victim that had any experience that would suggest she was a targeted victim. The victim, suspect and crime scene is the primary source of evidences in the cases of sexual assault. These three sources require systematically constructed information gathering tool for collection of data.

**1. Offender Behaviours during Assault:** To determine the true motivation for the sexual assault offender's verbal, sexual and physical behaviours must be assessed. Forensic Psychologists have observed and identified the common behaviours, which is exhibited during assault:

- (a) **Offender's method of Approach:** There are three different styles of approach sexual offenders frequently use: The "con (interact with confidence)," the "blitz (injurious force)," and the "surprise (no force)." Each method reflects a different means of selecting, approaching and subduing a chosen victim.
- (b) **Offender Method of Control to Victim:** The manner in which the offender controls the victim. It dependent upon two factors: Their motivation for the sexual attack and/or the passivity and fear of the victim. Within this context, four control methods are frequently used

in various combinations during a sexual assault: Mere physical presence; verbal threats; display of a weapon; and the use of physical force (amount of force used by offender).

- (c) **Victim Resistance:** The victim, when ordered to act, may either comply or resist. It can be defined as any action or inaction of the victim which precludes or delays the effect of the attack. These behaviours may be described as passive, verbal, or physical.
- (d) **Offender reaction to Victim Resistance:** Every person reacts in stressful situation in various ways. Fear of being identified or arrest, and fear of being injured or ridiculed. These behaviours observed as cessation of the demand, compromise, flight, threats and force.
- (e) **Sexual Acts:** The sexual acts that the victim was forced to engage in remained relatively constant across all kinds of assault.
- (f) **Type and Sequence of Sexual Acts:** Documentation of kinds of sexual acts (including repetitions) occur during assault helps us to more clearly understand assault and to determine whether the offender intended to degrade, involve, or punish?

Various socio-psychological meanings are attached to the forced sexual acts. For example, if acts of oral and anal sex are forced on a victim and the anal sex was followed by offender, the motivation to punish or degrade is strongly attached with this act. It may be also act in the phase of fantasy, experimentation, punishment and exconvict.

- (g) **Offender's Verbal Activity:** Offender used the strategies to control the victim not only the physical based, they also used language based strategies. An offender reveals a great deal about himself and the motivation behind the assault through verbal activity with the victim. In a study of 115 rape victims, Holmstorm and

Burgess (1979) reported 11 major themes in rapists' conversation: Threats, order, confidence lines, personal enquiries of the victim, personal revelation by the rapist, obscene names and racial epithets, inquires about the victim's sexual enjoyment, soft sell departures, sexual put down, possession of women, and taking property from another male.

Thus analyzing the victim's statement the investigators should write down an adjective that accurately describes. This will help to develop better insight about offender motivation and verbal picture of the personality of the person.

- (h) **Sudden change in the Offender's Attitude during Attack:** Victim should be asked whether she observed any change in the attitude or behaviour of the offender during the time he was with her. These changes may be in form of verbally, physically or sexually.
- (i) **Precautionary Action taken by the Offender:** we can classify the offender based on their protective action which he takes and on this basis we can say that he is novice or experienced. Mask, gloves, condoms, change in voice, disable the phone before entry or departure, order victim to shower, force victim to wash items he touched or ejaculated etc.

2. **Post Assault Behaviour of Offender:** It should be asked from victim whether anything taken by offender before leaving the place? This question gives us an answer to why it was taken? The answer of these questions provides a baseline about motivation of offenders. This may be in form of evidentiary, valuables and personal.

3. **Opinion of Medical Practitioners:** We should demand from the medical practitioners to provide microbiological tests results, Genital trauma report, victim behaviour type demonstrated during examination/interview and responses on asked questions.

Other Important Issues regarding Investigation of

Sexual Assault:

1. During investigation following issues should be checked:

Insufficient evidence, Noll pros, Charge dropped, Sex stress situation, False rape allegation, Delusional rape allegation, Domestic sexual assault, Assessment of Post Trauma Stress Disorder (PTSD), Clinical Disorder in Offender or Victim, Personality Disorder in Offender or Victim, Mental Retardation, Psycho-Social Problems and Environmental Problems.

2. Assessment of victim and offender about the type, sequence and positioning during sexual assault the following issues can be determined:

- Whether the offender was acting out of fantasy, experimenting or committing the sexual acts to punish or degrade the victim?
- Whether the offender has psychological problem, mentally retarded, sexual dysfunction, personality disorder, sexual disorder etc?
- Whether the victim alleged false sexual assault, delusional rape and domestic sexually assaulted (live-in-relation, by family)?

### Limitations of Investigation of Sexual Assault:

Most of the investigating officers have inadequate training regarding evidence handling and dealing with the psychology of an offender and victim. Hence forensic psychologist can be of help to investigative agency in primary investigation of sexual assault as well as Criminal Justice System by providing reliable scientific evidences through psycho-social and behavioural assessment of the offender and victim.

### Conclusions & Recommendation:

The comprehensive psychological evaluation of sex offender's and victim is rarely undertaken in investigative process in India. Analysis of the behaviour (verbal, sexual and physical) of offender and victim may be of help to determine what needs were being served through offensive activities and project personality characteristics of the person



having such motive. Comprehensive assessment of sex offenders includes a full history and mental state evaluation, obtaining a collateral history from other sources, observation, psychometric testing, and psycho-physiological methods of assessment.

The suggested approach may be useful for improving knowledge and competence of investigation team. It is also useful for prosecutor in preparation and presentation of cases with scientific evidence for trial and be able to define whether trying and identifying case, consent case or an imperfect victim case. Although most sex offenders are not mentally ill, many are subjected to substance misuse, abnormal personality traits, personality disorder, learning disability or dysphoric mood, and in some organic factors will be involved.

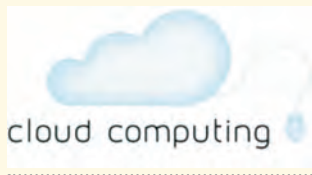
As a part of investigating team forensic psychologist can contribute effectively in investigation of sexual assault. Use of the polygraph is also an important way to evaluating sex offenders and victims, especially those who have sexual dysfunction and deviations (Paraphilias). Ethical issues can be problematic, but it should be considerable to maintain balance between the welfare of the offender and the safety of the public.

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## - THE WAVE OF FUTURE...

AKANSHA GUPTA\*

*In today's computing world, it can often feel like we are drowning in wave after wave of new trends. Cloud Computing is one such big wave.*



### Expanding Cyberspace

In recent decades, "cyberspace" has grown phenomenally. An inter-connected global digital infrastructure, cyberspace includes the Internet, computer systems, hardware, software & services and digital information. Collectively, cyberspace has brought unprecedented economic growth, opportunity, and prosperity. It is the nervous system of today's economy - most of our major economic institutions would not operate without it. It enables e-commerce, e-government, information sharing and trade.

Cyberspace also evolves quickly. Technologically, the connectivity, devices and uses of today - computing tablets, home networks, smart meters, cloud computing, social networks - have made the cyberspace of today radically different from that of five years ago. Demographically, young generations view social networking and online collaboration as parts of their daily lives. Geopolitically, cyberspace is expanding across borders, making the world smaller. Cyberspace will continue to evolve and change and its future is exciting and in many ways unpredictable.

### What is Cloud Computing?

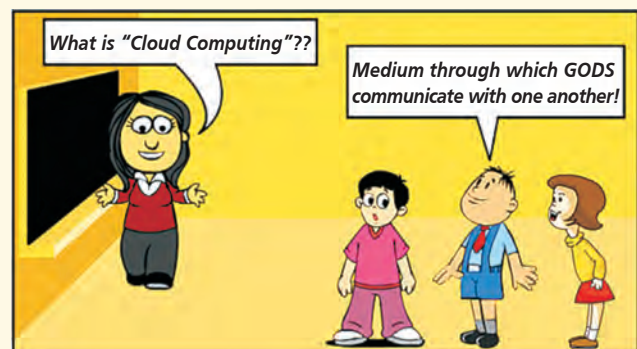
The term cloud computing "Comes from the early days of the Internet where we drew the network as a cloud... we didn't care where the messages went... the cloud hid it from us" - Kevin Marks, Google

While there has been much debate over what cloud computing means, in reality, the term is generic.

Cloud computing is a future where companies won't host their own infrastructure.

It is a result of commoditi-zation of IT services. In other words, it's a transition of a once-exciting and new activity (an innovation) i.e. internet into a more commonplace and standardised commodity. All business activities keep on moving on this path of innovation to commoditization. The perfect example for this is electricity or water services.

There was a time when every household, town, farm or village had its own water well. Today, shared public utilities give us access to clean water by simply turning on the tap; cloud computing works in a similar fashion. Just like water from the tap in our kitchen, cloud computing services can be turned on or off quickly as needed. Like at the water company,



\*She is Inspector in CBI Academy, Ghaziabad regularly delivering lectures at our School.

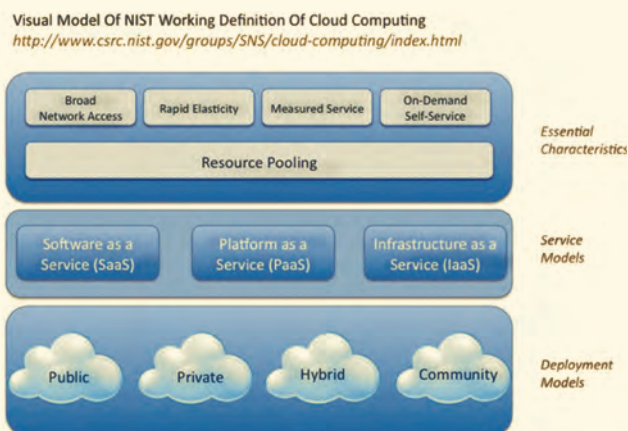


there is a team of dedicated professionals making sure the service provided is safe, secure and available on a 24/7 basis. When the tap isn't on, not only are we saving water, but we aren't paying for resources we don't currently need.

In the term Cloud computing, the word "cloud" is used as a metaphor for "the Internet," so the phrase "cloud computing" is used to mean a type of Internet-based computing, where services (such as servers, storage, applications and so on) are delivered to an organization's computers and devices through the Internet as an on-demand service.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOUD COMPUTING

As per definition of, The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the cloud model promotes availability and is composed of five essential characteristics :



- On-demand self-service,
- Broad network access,
- Resource pooling,
- Rapid elasticity,
- Measured Service

Three service models

- Cloud Software as a Service (SaaS),
- Cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS),

- Cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS); and, four deployment models
- Private cloud,
- Community cloud,
- Public cloud,
- Hybrid cloud

### PROS AND CONS

Over the past several years, cloud computing has begun to expand in the business community. One of its major advantages is that a business does not need to have any knowledge, expertise, or control of the infrastructure. Obviously, this can become a huge cost savings for those businesses who utilize the services inherent with cloud computing. For instance, some services include online business applications that are accessible through any browser from any computer. The actual software and data resides on servers external to the business itself. It is easy to understand how this becomes very attractive to businessmen; they would not have to invest huge sums of money in software and hardware. Since they do not own the host infrastructure, they only pay the provider for services and resources they consume.

Although cloud computing might appear attractive to a businessman, it is not without its own unique problems and concerns. Accessing a remote server to initiate an application via the Internet presents several obvious security risks. Storage of sensitive corporate data on



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a remote server raises concerns regarding the privacy and accessibility of that data by an unauthorized second party. The business or customer is not generally aware of the physical location of the data. Likewise, they may not be able to discern what policies/procedures are in place to recover data should a server crash or become compromised. Legal and regulatory requirements and compliances may be lacking in the location(s) where the data is actually stored. The long-term viability of the data itself and its availability could become a major issue should the provider no longer offer the services due to bankruptcy, going out of business, or merging with another company.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT CONCERNS

As one would expect, cloud computing raises some unique law enforcement concerns regarding the location of potential digital evidence, its preservation, and its subsequent forensic analysis. For instance, if a customer or businessman becomes the target of a criminal investigation, they could migrate their working environment to a cloud environment. This would provide a means for the businessman to continue his routine operations while the migrated environment is forensically analyzed. However, this is not without risk. The migrated data only represents a “snapshot” of when it was sent to the cloud. Since the data can be stored anywhere in the world, its dispersal could be to a location or country where privacy laws are not readily enforced or non-existent. Establishing a chain of custody for the data would become difficult or impossible if its integrity and authenticity cannot be fully determined (where was it stored, who had access to view it, was there data leakage, commingling of data, etc.). There are also potential forensic issues when the customer or user exits a cloud application. Items subject to forensic analysis, such as registry entries, temporary files, and other artifacts (which are stored in the virtual

environment) are lost, making malicious activity difficult to substantiate: ...with the huge amount of potential data flowing in and out of a cloud, how do you identify individual users of individual services provided by a transient host image, particularly when they make expert efforts to cover their tracks? And what if the owner of the image decides to engage in malicious behaviour, through the host server image, from a third IP address, and then claim someone must have stolen their password or keypair to the image?

Further forensic issues concern the potential effect the cloud services could have on the digital data itself and how the forensic examiner can explain, in a creditable manner, all these real and potential indiscretions to the court. Many forensic examiners recognize that “there is no foolproof, universal method for extracting evidence in an admissible fashion from cloud-based applications”, and in some cases, very little evidence is available to extract.

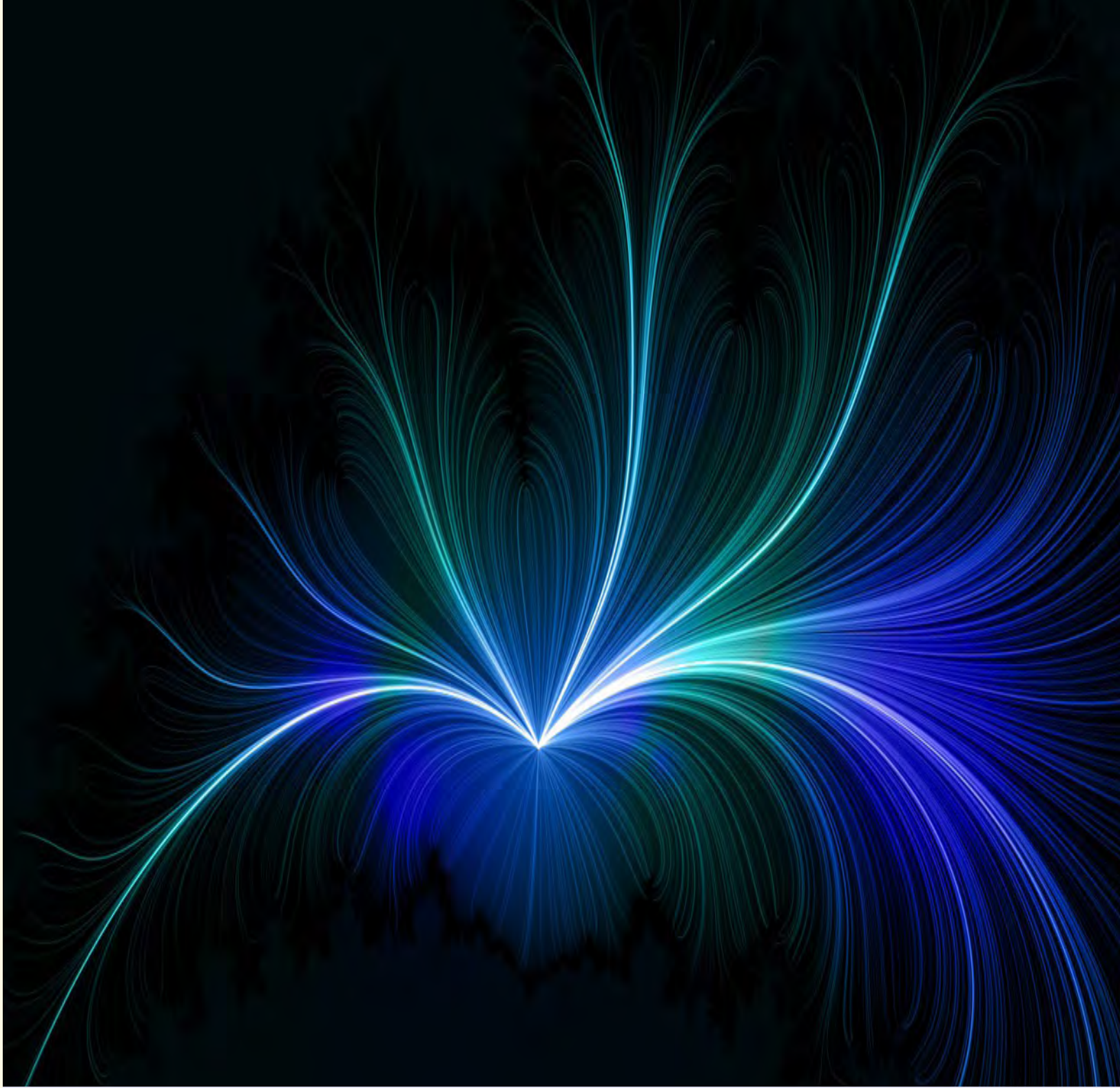
As such, cloud computing represents just one of the fast-paced technological developments that is presenting an ongoing challenge to legislators, law enforcement officials, and computer forensic analysts. Or stated another way, the challenge for forensic examiners and law enforcement is to determine the “who, what, when, where, how, and why” of cloud-based criminal activity.

A new generation of e-discovery tools may help ease some of the pain associated with cloud forensics. And we’re likely to see the rise of a new class of professionals specializing in cloud forensics in the years to come.

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# GLIMPSES OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES



*Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home, Government of India, distributing the certificate to the participant of course on "Training of Trainers".*



*Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS, DG BPR&D, interacting with the members of media on the occasion of establishment of CDTS, Ghaziabad*



*Visit of Trainee officers of CDTS, Ghaziabad at Ballistic division of CFSL, New Delhi.*



*Visit of trainees of course "Investigation of NDPS cases" at NCB, New Delhi.*



*Dr. Rajendra Singh, Director, CSFL New Delhi, delivering a lecture on "Crime Scene Investigation" to the participants of the course.*



*A demonstration on detection of drugs to the participants of the course on "Investigation of NDPS cases".*





**Shri Pushpinder Singh, Member, State Commission for Minority Delhi, interacting with the participants during a workshop on "Minorities' Issues" at CDTs, Ghaziabad.**



**Dr. Anupama Raina, delivering a lecture on the use of DNA Fingerprinting during a course on "Investigation of Crime Cases".**



**Sh Keki N. Daruwalla, Member, NCM interacting with participants of "National Workshop on Minorities Issues".**



**Group photo of National Workshop on "Minorities Issues".**



**Participants undergoing yoga training under yoga instructor.**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta IPS, Principal CDTs, presenting the memento to Justice O.P. Verma, Former Governor, Punjab during a National workshop on "Minority Issues".**



**Shri Keki-N-Daruwalla, Member, National Commission for Minorities, distributing the certificates to the participants of National workshop on "Minority Issues".**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta IPS, Principal CDTS, presenting memento to Shri Wajahat Habibullah IAS (Retired) Chairperson NCM, New Delhi during National Workshop on "Minority Issues".**



**Shri Wajahat Habibullah IAS (Retired) chair person NCM New Delhi, distributing the certificates to the participants of National workshop on "Minority Issues".**



**Justice O P Verma, Former Governor of Punjab watching with curiosity the specimens of fake currency.**



**Shri Virendra Kumar, ADJ Ghaziabad, distributing the certificate to the participants.**



**Shri Ajay Raj Sharma IPS, Former DG, BSF & CP Delhi, delivering lecture on "Role of Police during Communal Riots".**



*Panel discussion during the National workshop on “Minorities Issue”.*



*Practical Demo on Use of Advanced Investigation Kits to the participant of course on “Investigation of property Offences”.*



*Shri D.C. Vashisth IG (Retired) distributing the certificates to the participants of the workshop on “Juvenile Justice and Human Rights”.*



*Shri Wajahat Habibullah, Chairperson NCM and Shri Keki N. Daruwalla, Member, NCM appreciating the collection of Arms & Ammunition in the museum.*



*Shri V.N.Rai IPS, Former Director, NPA Hyderabad, delivering inaugural address during the workshop on “Self Development and Conflict Management”.*



*Smt. Gouri Sen, Editor, National Commission for Women, New Delhi, delivering talks in the workshop on “Self Development and Conflict Management”.*



*Shri G.S. Chaudhary, DIG Training, BPR&D, delivering welcome address in the inaugural session of workshop on “Self Development and Conflict Management”.*



*Shri Prem Gautam IPS, distributing the certificates to the participants.*



*Shri Praveen Kumar Shrivastava, CMT, 8th Battalion of NDRF distributing the certificate to the participants of workshop on “Disaster Management”.*



*Shri S Mukherjee, IPS (Retired) and Shri A.P. Bhatnagar IPS (Retired) delivering talks during the workshop on “Self Development and Conflict Management”.*



*Demo by the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion of NDRF to the participants of workshop on Disaster Management on saving the Life of victim.*



*Demo by the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion of NDRF to the participants of workshop on “Disaster Management –saving the life of victims” on equipment’s available with NDRF.*



**Group photo of workshop on “Self Development and Conflict Management”.**



**Shri R. K. Bhardwaj IPS, delivering lecture on overview of “Railway Crime and Role of community Policing in prevention of Railway Crime” to the participants of course on “Investigation of Railway Crime”.**



**Shri Jitendra Srivastava, Dy CSC/RAF/NR distributing the certificates to the participants of the course on “Investigation of Railway Crime”.**



**Visit of the participants of “Investigation of Railway Crime” at GRP, PS, New Delhi.**



**Visit of the participants of the course on “Investigation of Railway Crime” at Rail Museum, New Delhi.**



**Shri Karnal Singh, IPS, Special Director, Enforcement Directorate, New Delhi, distributing the certificates to the participants of course on “Investigation of Organized Crime”.**



**Shri H.S. Gill, Dy. SP, CDTs, delivering a lecture on Investigation of Passport & Visa Fraud to the participants of course on "Investigation of Organized Crime".**



**Shri Shiv Shankar Yadav, SP City, Ghaziabad, delivering lecture to the participants of course on "Investigation of Organized Crime".**



**Shri B.K. Maurya, IPS, IG RPF, delivering lecture in presence of Shri Sankar Sen, IPS, Former Director, NPA during a workshop on "Self Development and Conflict Management".**



**Smt. Nirmala Samwant, Member NCW, New Delhi, delivering inaugural address during a workshop on "Self Development and Conflict Management".**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta IPS, Principal CDTs, along with the staff interacting with Smt. Nirmala Samwant, Member NCW, New Delhi.**



**Prof. Jayanti Dutta, interacting with the participants of the workshop on "Self Development and Conflict Management".**



**Demo on Saving the Life of Victim of Blast at AIIMS New Delhi for the participants of course on "Post Blast Investigation".**



**Demo by Shri L. S. Rana on collection of Clues from Blast Site for the participants of course on "Post Blast Investigation".**



**Visit of participants of course on Post Blast Investigation at Ballistic Division, New Delhi.**



**Participants of "Post-Blast Investigation" course watching with interest demonstration at National Bomb Data Centre.**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal CDTs, presenting a Bouquet to Shri Neeraj Kumar, IPS, Former Commissioner of Police Delhi during valedictory function of course on "Mobile Forensic".**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar IPS, former Commissioner of Police Delhi distributing the certificates to the participants of the course on "Mobile Forensic".**



**Shri Gurucharan Singh, Cyber Faculty, CDTS Chandigarh, delivering lecture to the participants of the course on “Mobile Forensic”.**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar, IPS, Former Commissioner of Police Delhi, interacting with the participants of course on “Mobile Forensic”.**



**Visit of the Participants of the workshop on “Crime against Children” at Adharshila Observation Home, Delhi.**



**Dr. Anupama Raina, delivering the talk on use of DNA in investigation of crime at AIIMS, new Delhi to the participants of the course on “Investigation of Body Offences”.**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta IPS, Principal CDTS, delivering a lecture on use of Community Policing to improve Police-Public Interface to the participants of the workshop on “Improving Police-Public Interface”.**



**Shri Jagdish Sharma, SP (Rural) Ghaziabad, distributing the certificates to the participants of the workshop on “Improving Police-Public Interface”.**





*Shri Bhuvan Ribhu, Member, NGO explaining the role of NGO's in investigation and relation with police.*



*Shri Karnal Singh IPS, Special Director ED New Delhi, delivering lecture to the participants of course on "Investigation of Organized Crime".*



*Shri Rakshit Tandon Cyber Expert, delivering talk on "use of technology in detection of Blast Cases" for the participants of course on "Post Blast Investigation".*



*The participants of course on "Investigation of Organized Crime" visiting Ballistic Division of CSFL New Delhi.*



*Interaction of the participants of course on "Post Blast Investigation" with the officer of NSG, Manesar.*



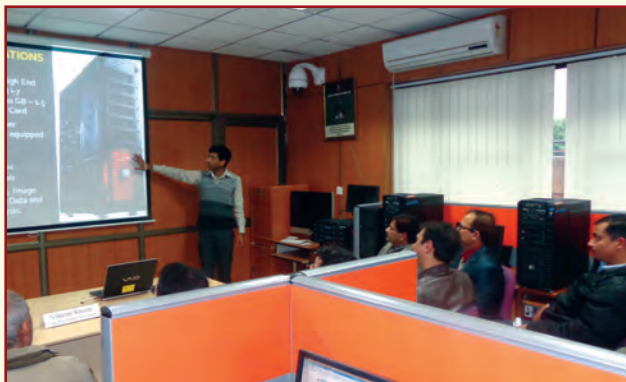
*Practical Exercise on Collection of Evidences from Blast Site for the Participants of the course on "Post Blast Investigation".*



*Visit of the trainees of the course on “Post Blast Investigation” at National Bomb Data Center, NSG, Manesar.*



*A demo on collection of evidence for the participants of course on “Post Blast Investigation” at NSG, Manesar.*



*Lecture being delivered at the Hi-Tech Lab, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad for the participants of course on “Economic offences”.*



*Practical demo on Identification of Fake Currency to the participant of course on “Economic offences”.*



*Prof. Jayanti Dutta, delivering her talks on “Use of Hypnotism and Statement analysis” to the participants of course on “interrogation techniques”?*



*Dr. Asha Srivastava, HOD, Psychiatric Division of CFSL, delivering lecture on Polygraph test to the participants.*



*Visit of the participant of course on "Investigation of Organized Crime" at DNA Lab CSFL, New Delhi.*



*A demo on Polygraph test at CSFL, New Delhi to the participant of course on "Investigation of Organized Crime".*



*A demo for the trainees of the course of "Post Blast Investigation".*



*Shri S.K. Bhalla ITS, distributing the certificates to the participants of course on "Post Blast Investigation".*



*Participant officers visiting Metro Railway Station of Delhi in connection with course on Railway Crime*



*Participants visiting the Ballistic Division of CFSL New Delhi.*

## ACTIVITIES AT CDTs GHAZIABAD

Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS DG, BPR&D visited CDTs, Ghaziabad on 16.12.2011 for setting up of the school in Ghaziabad along with Shri Anshuman Yadav, IPS. On his direction the temporary office of CDTs Ghaziabad was established in the CGO-II complex, Hapur Chungi Road, Ghaziabad.

The office was renovated and inaugurated on 31.03.2012 by Shri Vikram Srivastava the then, DG BPR&D in the presence of, Shri B.B. Sharma, IG (Training) BPR&D, Shri G.S. Chaudhary, DIG (Training) BPR&D, Shri Sultan Ahmad, Principal, CDTs, Ghaziabad and staff of CDTs, Ghaziabad. It is the efforts of Former DG, BPR&D, Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS that land measuring 8.37 acre was allotted to CDTs, Ghaziabad at Kamla Nehru Nagar Ghaziabad.

Shri Kuldip Sharma, IPS, DG BPR&D superannuated on 31.12.2012. Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS Principal,



**Inspection by Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS, DG BPR&D along with principal Shri Anshuman Yadav of the proposed space for CDTs at CGO-II on 16.12.2011 to finalize it**

CDTs Ghaziabad conveyed his best wishes by presenting a memento on behalf of the staff of CDTs Ghaziabad.

Interviews for appointment on contractual basis for various posts were held on 06.05.2013 at CDTs, Ghaziabad and on



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal, CDTs presenting memento to Shri N.K. Sharma on his superannuation as DG, BPR&D at BPR&D (HQ), New Delhi**

07.05.2013 at BPR&D, New Delhi by the Selection Board consisting of Dr. Ish Kumar, IPS, IG/Director (Trg.), BPR&D, Chairman, Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Member-I and Smt. Kiran Yadav, Member-II and 08 officers were selected and joined in the month of June, 2013.



**Dr. Ish Kumar, IG (Trg.), BPR&D, inspecting the class room of CDTs, Ghaziabad during his visit in connection with the interviews for contractual appointments**

First staff Sammelan was held on 14.08.2013 under the chairmanship of Principal, CDTs, Ghaziabad in which some grievances were raised by the staff members like Pay anomaly of the officers appointed on contract basis, requirement of shed for staff car of CDTs, Ghaziabad, proper filing system and correspondence of course files. Now staff sammelan is being held every month.

Hindi Pakhwara was organized at Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad w.e.f. 16.09.2013 to 30.09.2013. During Hindi Pakhwara, the appeal of the Director General, Bureau of Police Research & Development, New Delhi was read out by Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, Principal in the presence of the all staff members of CDTs, Ghaziabad on 16.09.2013. In this Pakhwara the Essay competition was organized on 19.09.2013 on the topics like "Bhrashtachar Rokne Ke Upai", "Mahilaon ke Prti Badhte Apradh, Kaaran evam Nivaran" and



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal CDTs, distributing the prize to the winner of Kavi Sammelan organized at the occasion of Deepawali**



"Police Ki Chhavi Sudharne Ke Upai". A competition on Noting, drafting and "Shabd Gyan" was organized on 20.09.2013. The competition on "Tatkal Vichar" was organized on 23.09.2013 and the competition on



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal CDTS, reading out the appeal of DG, BPR&D during the Hindi Pakhwara to the staff of CDTS**

"Kavita Path" was organized on 24.09.2013. All staff members participated in these competitions. On 30.09.2013, the winners and participants of the competitions were given awards and mementos by Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, Principal, CDTS, Ghaziabad. The Hindi Pakhwara was conducted successfully. CDTS, Vice Principal Shri Ganesh Verma (who has resigned) and Constable Shri T.K. Shaji (repatriated) were also given memento by Principal for their services.

On 23.01.2014 and 24.01.2014, a workshop was also organized for the staff on "Office Procedure, Maintenance and Preservation of Office Records" for the staff members of CDTS, Ghaziabad, which was attended by 23 staff members.

As welfare measure of the staff of CDTS Ghaziabad, a visit was organized for the staff and their family members to Shipra Mall on 08.02.2014 and to Akshardham Temple on 08.03.2014. CDTS Ghaziabad has also created a welfare society for the staff of CDTS. CDTS Ghaziabad



**Officials of CDTS listening attentively during one day course on office procedure**

has also created a sports club. All the sports items for playing cricket, Volley Ball, Carom, Tennis and Badminton are available in the sports club.

NBCC has started the development and construction of CDTS Ghaziabad at 8.37 acre land of Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad on 06.12.2013. The School with all the Modern Training Infrastructure and Hostel facility to accommodate 100 officers at a time will be fully functional by the March, 2016.



**Employees with their families enjoying the visit of Akshardham Temple, Delhi**



**Employees with their families coming out after enjoying movie at Shipra Mall, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad**



**Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal, CDTS, Ghaziabad presenting memento to Shri Neeraj Kumar, IPS.**



*Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal CDTS, presenting award to Shri V.S. Tyagi, Dy.S.P. CDTS on "Hindi Pakhwara"*



*Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS, Principal CDTS, presenting memento to Shri Ganesh Verma, Vice Principal, CDTS on his completion of contractual period.*



*Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS, DG BPR&D cutting the cake on the occasion of his superannuation at CDTS, Ghaziabad, CGO-II on 31.03.2012*



*Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS, DG BPR&D alongwith officers visiting allotted land for CDTS, Ghaziabad on 31.03.2012*



*Construction of CDTS building in progress*



*A view of construction site on the allotted land for CDTS*



## STAFF OF CDTS, GHAZIABAD



SH. NEERAJ KUMAR GUPTA  
IPS, PRINCIPAL, CDTS



SH. V.S. TYAGI  
DY.SP, CDTS



SH. H.S. GILL  
DY.SP, CDTS



SH. A.K. TRIPATHI  
DY.SP, CDTS



SH. GURPREET SINGH  
SO, TRAINING, CDTS



SH. ACHAL SINGH  
INSPECTOR, CDTS



SH. ANIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY  
INSPECTOR, CDTS



SH. RAMPHAL SHARMA  
INSPECTOR, CDTS



SH. PREM SINGH  
UDC, CDTS



SH. GAZANAND RAO  
UDC, CDTS



SH. PRAMOD KUMAR  
STENO, GRADE-III, CDTS



MISS. SEEMA DARSANA  
STENO, GRADE-III, CDTS



SH. SOKIN PAL  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. BRIJ MOHAN SHARMA  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. RAJEEV SINGH  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. MANOJ KUMAR  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. ANAND KUMAR  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. NARESH SINGH  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. VIKAS CHAUDHARY  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. DEEPAK KUMAR  
CONSTABLE, CDTS



SH. JAIPAL SINGH  
STAFF CAR DRIVER, CDTS



SH. P.P. CHANDOLA  
STAFF CAR DRIVER, CDTS





## WORD OF WISHES



*Extremely happy to visit Central Detective Training School as Chief Guest. Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad is doing a remarkable job in imparting training to Police personnel. I wish the school all success in the days to come.*

**Shri Mullappally Ramachandran**  
(Hon'ble Minister of State for Home, Government of India)



*It is a pleasure and matter of great satisfaction to inaugurate the office complex of this new institution. The BPR&D has been sanctioned this new CDTS after 30 years in view of the growing need for training. This is 11<sup>th</sup> Plan project & its regular building will now come up in the 8.37 acre land allotted adjacent to the CBI Academy. My congratulations and best wishes to the Principal and staff to keep the tempo and move ahead. The BPR&D looks up to you with great hope. Wishing the very best.*

**Shri Vikram Srivastava, IPS**  
(Director General, BPR&D)



*Best wishes to the CDTS School in Ghaziabad. I am sure it will become the premium detective training institute in the country and improve the quality of the investigations.*

**Shri Amar Pratap Singh, IPS**  
Director, Central Bureau of Investigation



*Very happy to see as CDTS Ghaziabad is taking shape under the leadership of Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS. Courses are being organised successfully. In the course of time I am sure that the institution will become a centre of excellence and promote police professionalism.*

**Shri Sankar Sen, IPS (Retd.)**  
Senior Fellow, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi



*Had a very useful session with the women trainees of Conflict Management Programme organised by BPR&D and Institute of Social Sciences, Delhi.*

**Shri V.N. Rai, IPS (Retd.)**  
*Former Director, NPA Hyderabad*



*It was pleasure to visit CDTS Ghaziabad and to interact with trainees of the 'Mobile Forensic' course. I wish the CDTS all success in future.*

**Shri Neeraj Kumar, IPS (Retd.)**  
*Former Commissioner of Police Delhi*



*Small but excellent institution which is helping the police officers in upgrading the skills. The Principal Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, IPS and his team are striving for their best.*

**Shri Karnal Singh, IPS**  
*Special Director, Enforcement Directorate, Delhi*



*It is my privilege to visit the School and address the trainee participants. I hope the new Campus will come up soon. My best wishes to the School Management.*

**Dr. J.N. Chamber, IAS**  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
National Commission for Scheduled Caste*



# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOL, GHAZIABAD

1st Course on "Training of Trainers" at CBI Academy

w.e.f. 16.01.2012 to 20.01.2012



# CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOL, GHAZIABAD

Course on "Juvenile Justice & Human Rights" at CBI Academy 13.02.2012 to 17.02.2012





## **CENTRAL DETECTIVE TRAINING SCHOOL** (Bureau of Police Research & Development)

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